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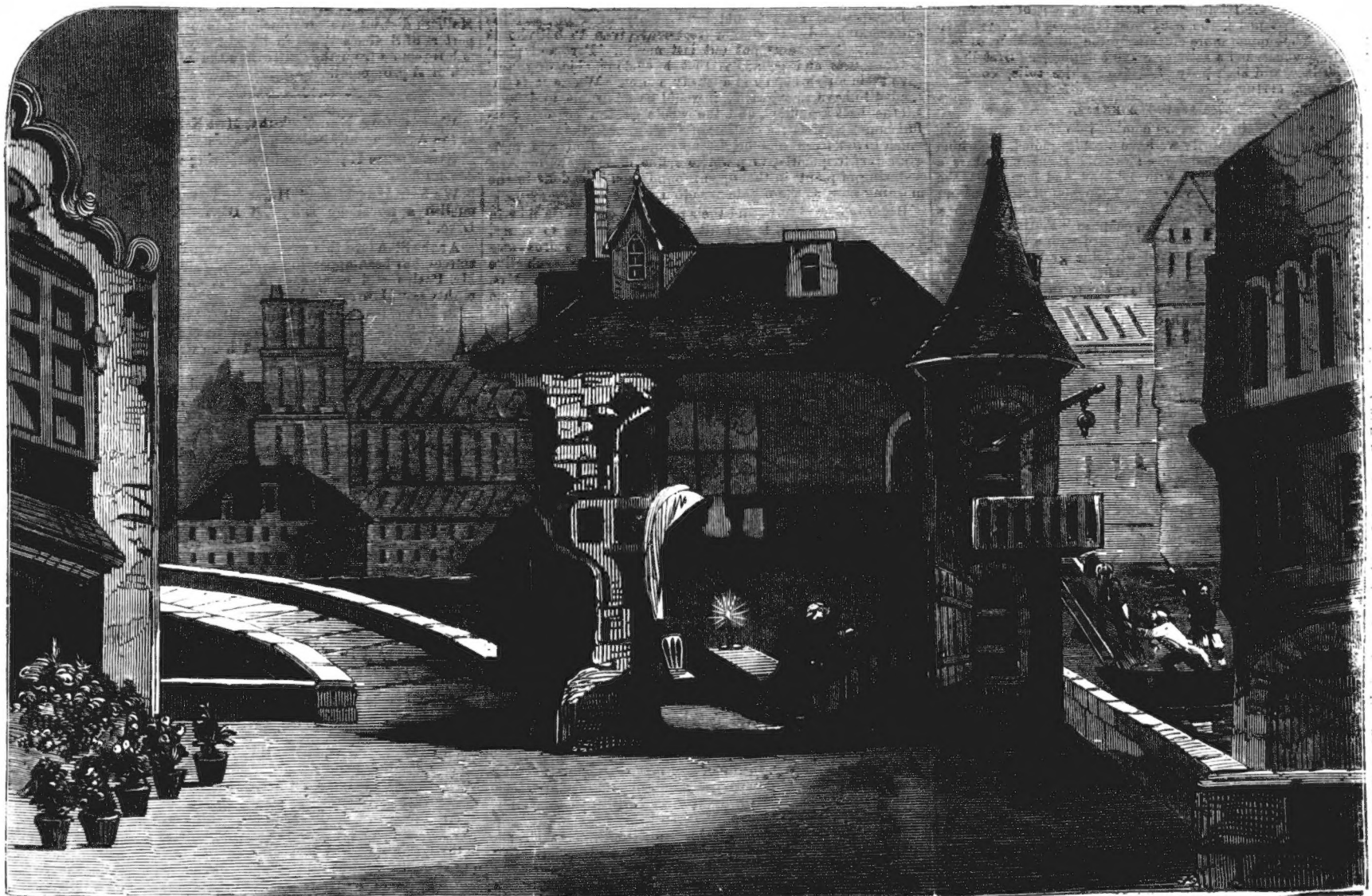
[ONE PENNY.]

THE GRAND REVIEW BEFORE THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN PARIS.

In another place we give details of the homeward journey of the Prince and Princess of Wales, referring incidentally to the grand military display organised in their honour by the Emperor of the French; but as we give two illustrations of the event a few more particulars will not be out of place here. The review took place on Friday afternoon last week in the Bois, and a more striking and imposing, as well as a prettier sight, has not often been witnessed. The troops consisted of 32 squadrons of cavalry, and about 10 batteries of horse and mounted artillery. There was the regiment of Guides of the Imperial Guard, a regiment of Hussars mounted, like the Guides, on Arab greys, two regiments of horse Chasseurs, and three or four regiments of Cuirassiers or Carabiniers. The artillery consisted of batteries from the horse and mounted regiments of the Imperial Guard, and the beauty of their cattle cannot be too highly spoken of. The artillery was drawn up in columns of batteries alongside the curtain of trees, which divides the Bois from the river; the

cavalry was formed in lines in the plain between the artillery and the road which runs west of the Chateau of Bagatelle. The Imperial and Royal personages in whose honour the spectacle took place did not arrive all together, but kept arriving at intervals, and by different roads. The first arrival was the Prince Imperial, who came in an open carriage escorted by Guides; he was attired in the uniform of a lieutenant of infantry, and looked pale and pensive. Then came the Austrian Archduke, a slim youth in a white coat, and with a faint streaky moustache, and looking pallid and delicate. Then the Emperor drove up; his look of profound ennui struck all who saw him. The arrival of the Princess of Wales created a great sensation. She wore a riding habit, and was looking as if her trip to the East had done her a great deal of good, and appeared stouter and stronger than when last in Paris. There was great curiosity to see her among the crowd. On arriving on the ground the whole party got on horseback, and the proceedings commenced by the *cortège* passing in front of the several lines; the skill with which the little Prince handled his horse, and his extremely *distingué* look were flatteringly commented on. This first act over, the Imperial party and

their staff took up a position at the south-west corner of the ground, on a kind of ridge; and the cavalry wheeling by squadrons at full trot—a very pretty sight when performed in succession by some 5,000 or 6,000 horsemen—drew up in lines of brigades at the eastern end of the ground for the purpose of charging. Four of these brigades in succession charged up to within about 150 yards of the Imperial party, and then wheeled back right and left. The most interesting part of the proceedings, and that on which unqualified praise must be bestowed, was the charge of the artillery. They charged by batteries, at full speed, came in line with wonderful precision, unlimbered, loaded, fired a couple of rounds from their six guns, limbered up, and retreated by sections, wheeling right and left with a rapidity and business-like accuracy very nearly equal to our own horse artillery. The mounted batteries deserve even greater praise; for though the ground is even the pace at which they tore along was fully equal to that of the horse batteries, and they were rather the more rapid of the two in opening fire. The batteries having successfully charged up, fired, and withdrawn, the whole of the troops began their preparations for the marching past.



SCENE FROM "THE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE," AT THE PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—(SEE PAGE 1155.)
THE LONDON HERALD.—403.



THE DRAWING ROOM.

THE FASHIONS.

SPRING DRESSES.

THE newest and most elegant spring dresses are trimmed with several narrow flounces, pinked. The style, *Le Follet* thinks, is much the best for short skirts, which require to be made scanty, and are generally improved by having many narrow, instead of one broad flounce. The "Sultane Anglaise," striped and chinee, or the same material shot in two colours—grey and ripe corn, violet and green, green and maize, rose colour and grey, being some of the favourite mixtures—is much used, trimmed with flounces of pinked silk of one of the shades. The new japonaise silk and the celeste empire are also very fashionable, the former having all the richness in appearance of gros-grain poult de soie, with the durability of a faille, and the great advantage of not crumpling. The celeste empire is between a foulard and China crape, which gives it a silvery appearance, and has a charming effect with colours such as turquoise blue, primrose, lilas de Perse, rose colour, and a soft green.

Paniers are still very much worn; but the upper skirt, cut rather long at the back, caught up slightly at each side, and made either round, and not drawn in at the lower edge, or open and pointed, is daily gaining favour, and is certainly much more elegant and becoming than the voluminous paniers adopted by some.

Amongst the most charming walking dresses is one of the skirts of which was of turquoise blue, trimmed with six narrow flounces. Second skirt of faille merdore, with ruche of blue up each side. This skirt is raised at the back by the ends of a gilet marquisse, which is made with revers lined with blue, and edged with a narrow ruche.

A costume of shot faille, blue and grey; the lower skirt trimmed with a wide plaiting, surmounted by a ruche of grey lined with blue. The upper skirt of grey is trimmed with two flounces of blue, and four large puffs drawn in at the sides. Plain high body trimmed with a ruche like that on the skirt, so as to imitate a square body. Mantelle echarpe with a hood, drawn together at the waist, and fastened at the back with large bows of blue poult de soie. The mantelle is trimmed with a frill of ruche to match the skirt.

A very pretty dinner or visiting dress of mauve faille, with a long train; at the bottom of the skirt are two flounces, plaited, one of deep mauve, and the other of a lighter colour. Above each flounce a bias fold, bound with satin. This trimming ends at the side under a large bow. Body a revers of light mauve, with jabots of lace. Long sleeves, open up the back of the arm.

Another dinner dress of poult de soie lilas d'Espagne, trimmed up each side with bouillonnés of the same. A flounce of rich guipure, about a quarter of a yard deep, headed by a bouillon, is placed round the bottom of the skirt, and a second flounce, beginning at the waist behind the bouillon, is carried round the train at the back, so as to fall a little over the bouillon. Body open to the waist in front and trimmed with lace. Long sleeves open up the back of the arm. Chemisette of lace.

A third, of shot silk, grey and maize, trimmed round the skirt with a bouillonne, and two narrow pinked flounces, one at each edge. Upper skirt of the same silk, making a short square tablier in front, where it ends under two long puffs, trimmed with a narrow bouillonne edged with pink frills. The back of this skirt is open to the waist, and forms two long points, the whole trimmed to match the rest of the dress. Silk sash, fastened at the back with large bows. This dress may be made much more elegant by the substitution of lace for the flounces, and a satin or crape bouillonne. Bretelles of silk or lace, and high body of black or white tulle, complete the elegant costume.

THE SPRING BONNETS.

Fancy and plain straws are coming into favour in Paris, according to the authority we have already quoted, in which also several striking models are figured. Sometimes it is a diadem of straw, trimmed with ribbons and lace; but the style most in favour is a very small fanchon of straw, bound at each edge with velvet or satin, and almost covered with a large bouquet of flowers. Thus a chapeau "Florian" of rice straw, bound with black velvet, trimmed with a large bouquet on the top of field flowers mixed with fine grass. Brides of black lace, fastened by a small bouquet.

A diadem "Mary Stuart" of lace straw, surmounted by a wreath of blue ribbon bows. Across the diadem is a coquille of black lace mixed with corn flowers and wheat ears. Across the top of the chignon is a frill of the straw mixed with ends of ribbon, rather long. Brides of black or white blonde, fastened by a bouquet of corn flowers.

Chapeau "Imperatrice." A diadem of rice straw, bound with green velvet, trimmed with branches of white lilac falling on each side, and one very long, like a flat feather, across the chignon. A scarf of Malines lace forms the strings, which are fastened at the sides by a bouquet of lilac.

Speaking generally, ceintures have sacrificed their long ends, but only to add to the size and intricacy of their already complicated bows. Bonnets merely cover the front of the head, it is true, but they tower aloft with tall ruches of satin or tulle, or with double wreaths of flowers posed on beds of lace or blonde, or tulle bouillonné, or with pyramids of ostrich feathers, diversified with the still fashionable aigrette. Perhaps, however, the most fashionable chapeau of the season is formed of puffs of lace, net, or tulle, on which a handful of flowers appears to have been dropped at random, and allowed to rest just where they may have chanced to fall; wide net or lace strings, which cling tightly to the face, are fastened either in a large bow or with a rosette immediately beneath the chin, and set the countenance as it were in a frame of delicate filigree. The effect when the face is pretty is certainly charming.

Crape or silk tulle is the material of the fashionable chapeau, and white is perhaps most generally in favour, though light bright shades of colour are very prevalent. One chapeau in white silk tulle has its front formed of a tall pointed diadem of white flowers, with rose-colour hearts and flaxen stems that keep them in a constant tremor, while a little bird posed beside an aigrette of brilliant hovers as it were over the flowers. Another formed of a rouleau of white satin, and a large puff of white silk tulle, has a diadem of palm-roses surrounded by a border of rich lace, which slightly overhangs the forehead. The strings are composed of tulle ribbed, edged on the one side with white satin ribbon, and fastening tightly under the chin with a lace bow. Chapeaux in

white satin are trimmed with a tiny rose and large green dragon fly, with diamond eyes, posed at the side, and with a mantilla in white silk tulle which fastens on the breast. A bonnet in white Imperial rep has the edge bouillonné, with tulle illusion, in which a little bird of blue and golden plumage is nestling; the tulle strings, with a traverse of white satin plissé, are secured at the breast with a small tuft of feathers, matching the plumage of the bird. Other chapeaux, of white blonde or tulle, are trimmed with scarlet flowers and buds peeping out of green spiked leaves, posed apparently at random, and which, more minute in size, are repeated at intervals upon the wide blonde strings that fasten under the chin with a full-blown scarlet flower. Duplicate strings of blonde are tied behind with a bow at the very centre of the chignon, and have their wide ends falling down like a veil. Many white tulle bonnets have frontons of chrysanthemums or rose-buds peeping out of beds of moss, or formed of clusters of white daisies, forget-me-nots, or budding lilies of the valley, or bunches of mignonne, violets, and grapes and berries of every shade, from the richest purple to the tenderest silvery green. A trimming of white blonde lace will generally rise above this fronton, and a plain net veil, unattached to the bonnet, and which falls only level with the chin, will be tied tightly at the back of the head upon the rounded portion of the chignon, having at times long ends fluttering in the wind.

We have other elegant models to describe, but space compels us to hold them back till next week.

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

THE most important work just now in the flower garden is the preparation of the beds and borders to receive the bedding plants, and the gradual hardening off of the latter previous to their due instalment in their blooming positions. Many persons have already filled up their beds; but we advise our readers not to be in too great a hurry in this respect, for only last week we had several rather sharp night-frosts that must have given a severe check, if not proved positively fatal, to tender plants just removed from the frames. A few hours' frost is quite sufficient to throw newly-bedded plants back a couple of months; and little is gained, therefore, by filling the beds before, say, the last week in this month, when checks from frost are presumably at an end. In the meantime, however, there is much to engage attention; many plants will require training into shape; annuals sown in patches, need thinning; tender annuals will have to be pricked out from the seed pans; and many other operations will suggest themselves in individual cases.

All kinds of hardy annuals may still be sown, either where they are to bloom or in reserve beds. Those sown in March and April will require thinning. If the weather prove showery, take advantage of it for this purpose. Annuals, it has been truly remarked, are held in light estimation because people do not really cultivate them. Thin out the patches and top the branching kinds, and they will bloom so vigorously as to be altogether unlike the crowded spindling things of which people so complain. Quick-flowering annuals sown in shady places at the end of the month, or early in June, will come into flower for succession to those that are exhausted, and prove of great service.

Plants in the dwelling-house should now be pruned and cleaned and put out of doors as much as possible.

Late-planted roses should have plenty of water, and the surface mulched, and similar treatment given to hollyhocks and chrysanthemums put out last month. Part and plant polyanthus and primroses that have done blooming, and give them a rich loam and a shady aspect. Where it is intended to have new gravel, it would be advisable to defer it till the beds are filled, and the whole garden acquiring its full summer gaiety; a coating of fresh gravel then will add much to its fresh and bright appearance. Roll and mow grass-turf frequently, to promote a fine close growth. Any watering of plants in the open ground should be done in the morning now, as the nights are often very cold.

Bedding geraniums—and their name is legion—are now in the ascendant, but it is difficult to choose among so many. Those with coloured foliage are to count by scores—we mean scores of different names; and many are so much alike that none but a practised eye can detect a variation. Mrs. Pollock, one of the earliest of the class, will outlive them all. Our moderate friends will be content for the present with the best of the scarlets, Little David and Confederate, for small but numerous trusses covering their foliage; and Bob and Prangwell's scarlet, for large trusses on dwarf plants, adapted for moderate sized beds. The tall sorts with enormous trusses are only for the back rows of large beds or wide borders. The four varieties we have mentioned are fit companions for the calceolaria aurea floribunda, and the lobelia speciosa, all dwarfs, alike adapted for beds and borders of moderate dimensions. The perilla nankinensis is the plant with black foliage and the cineraria maritima is the silvery white, both of which are useful in bedding, and if pinched in their early growth make nice bushy dwarf plants. The variegated geraniums—we mean those with white edges—add greatly to the effect in ribbon-gardening, and make neat beds by themselves when there are circular beds in lawns.

PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Conservatory and Greenhouse.—Carry out previous directions, and clear the latter structure more particularly of all bedding and soft wooded stuff going out of bloom to give more valuable subjects room to develop themselves and get plenty of air.

Frames.—Encourage Lilliums for the autumn with liquid manure if the pots are full of roots. Stand them out of doors in a cool shady place. Treat agapanthus and eucomis in the same way. These are all invaluable for the autumn, but it ruins them to be kept stifled up indoors during the heat of the summer.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Sow a few kidney beans in pots, to make good any that miss in the rows. Sow also in pots or pans sufficient seed of scarlet runners for a first planting, to give an early supply. They will be a fortnight earlier in fruit than those sown in the open ground. In cutting asparagus, take only the strongest shoots. Give plenty of water and weak manure. Transplant from seed-beds as fast as the young plants get at all thick, and use the hoe wherever weeds appear, so as to keep them down before they have time to flower. Plant out capcous and tomatoes under a hot wall, and cover with bell-glasses till

rooted. Sprinkle soot over the ground, and hoe it in a few days afterwards. Sow broad beans, peas, radish, celery, borecole, beet lettuce, small salads, spinach, turnips, carrots, endive, and cucumbers for planting out on ridges early in June.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Plums and pears, and, indeed, all bush and pyramid fruits will want pinching in to the third or fourth leaf from the base. Where large crops of fruit are set, thin severely, but not all at once, as the more fruit the poorer will its quality be. Where the garden is exposed to the east, newly-planted trees should be safely staked, and the ground be liberally mulched about their roots. Protection is still needful on fruit-walls, but at the first change to westerly winds it may be removed. Meantime let the trees have air as much as possible.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

STRAND THEATRE.

MR. J. S. CLARKE, whose laughable impersonation of the redoubtable Major Wellington De Boots in "The Widow Hunt," which has proved so attractive for many months past at this pleasant and prosperous theatre, has found in a piece produced on Saturday evening, under the title of "Fox & Goose," a new occasion for the display of his extravagant drollery. The character is that of a young scamp, not over rich either in sense or courage, who is continually getting into difficulties which excite more ridicule than pity. First we find him in a state of comic inebriety at a country inn, where a sharp adventurer, the fox of the story, dupes him out of his money, and practises upon his credulity in many absurd ways. He next appears at the house of the lady to whom he is paying his addresses. Here the dogs fly at him, and the master of the house shoots him, though not mortally, in mistake for a rook. Finally, he gets involved in a duel, in which he acquits himself for some time with the pusillanimity of Bob Acres in "The Rivals," till at last he becomes master of the situation by gaining possession of both the duelling-pistols and thus frightening his antagonist—as great a coward as himself—off the ground. Mr. Clarke plays the part with great humour, chiefly of that facial sort which is his forte. Mr. Bedford, as the "Chevalier d'Industrie," is amusingly cool and crafty, and the female characters are performed very pleasantly by Miss Buffon and Miss Fanny Hughes. The piece was received with abundant laughter and applause, and Mr. Brough, to whom, in common with Mr. Stockton, the authorship is ascribed, was cheered loudly on coming before the curtain.

HOLBORN THEATRE.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN has commenced a very creditable experiment, having taken the Holborn Theatre for the purpose of devoting it to the performance of the "legitimate" drama, and having inaugurated his season with the production of Lord Lytton's excellent comedy *Money*, in which he represents Evelyn, supported by a company comprising Mrs. Herman Vezin, Mr. J. C. Cowper, Mr. C. Coghlan, and Mr. George Honey. Though Mr. Boucicault's *Flying Scud*, with which the theatre opened more than two years ago, achieved an immense success, fortune has not generally smiled on the corner of Brownlow-street as a site proper for melodrama. It is not, however, impossible that tragedy and comedy may be more favourably received. No other "legitimate" theatre nearer than the Haymarket is at present open, and the Holborn district probably includes many of the former supporters of Sadler's Wells in its best days, while its situation is less remote from the centre than that of Clerkenwell, which is almost provincial.

We hear from New York that Miss Kellogg has reappeared at the Academy of Music.

Miss MINNIE HAUCK has been singing with great success at Amsterdam.

We hear that Messrs. Hurst and Blackett are about to publish a novel by Lady Di Beauclerk, entitled "True Love."

At the Standard this week Miss Susan Denin, the American actress, has been appearing as "Leah," and on Monday next Mr. Phelps will commence a short engagement of twelve nights as "Manfred."

THE German actress, Mme. Olga Von Plittendorff, committed suicide at San Francisco on the 6th ult. Her husband died recently, and it is supposed her extreme grief prompted her to the rash act.

Dr. W. H. RUSSELL, who accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to Egypt, Turkey, Greece, and the Crimea, is preparing for immediate publication a narrative of his tour.

M. Varin, a well-known dramatist, who wrote chiefly in collaboration with M. Delaporte and other authors, is dead. The best known work in the production of which he had a share was "Les Saltimbanques."

Madame Albani has just signed with M. Strakosch an engagement for two months, from October 18th to December 18th; the object being to give fifty performances of Rossini's mass in the French provinces, Belgium and Holland. The remuneration mentioned is 150,000fr. (£6,000).

The organist of Williams College, Boston, has perfected, it is said, an invention which, attached to a piano, is intended to print music as fast as it is played. Its style of construction confines it to the piano, but the inventor contemplates modifying the mechanism, so that it may be applied with equal facility to the organ, and perhaps to the melodeon.

M. PERRIN, says *Galignani*, has discovered a new constellation in the Terpsichorean firmament, one Signorina Boyecchi. This charming creature, not yet sixteen, displayed such wondrous grace that M. Perrin placed her under the care of competent instructors, and the admirers of the ballet were summoned to a private rehearsal on Saturday night, when she out-Clorinda Clorinda.

THE Academy, after due consideration, have fitted up a refreshment room on their own premises, so that visitors to the Exhibition will be spared the long-felt inconvenience of going out to the street should they require a luncheon. The new room is on the western half of the ground floor, and has been made to resemble a marquee striped red and white, and decorated with crimson drapery.

The principal feature amongst the performances which will be offered to attract the public to the new theatre in King William-street, West Strand (the late Polygraphic-hall), will, it is said, be light English operas. A very fair troupe of comedians, burlesque actors, and operatic singers is already engaged. The opening burlesque will be *Norma*, by W. S. Gilbert.

Mr. WILLIAM BROUGH is at present engaged in organising a burlesque and comedy company, selected from the different London and country theatres, for a tour through the provinces during the approaching summer and autumn months. Mr. Brough's avowed object is to represent in the most complete and effective manner possible his own recent successful pieces, which he has purposely abstained from publishing that he might keep them exclusively for his own company. These pieces will be produced under the personal superintendence of their author, who will accompany the party on their tour.

St. GEORGE'S HALL.—Miss Bouverie, who played for a short time at the Haymarket last summer, and Mr. Ryder, assisted by a small company, have commenced a series of "costume recitals" in Langham-place. This new denomination of an entertainment signifies the performance of scenes selected from various plays by actors clothed in appropriate costume. The works thus represented comprise a wide field of delineation, Miss Bouverie in the course of a single afternoon successively appearing as Lady Macbeth, Rosalind, Constance, and Julia (in the "Hunchback"), the weightier gentlemen being sustained by Mr. Ryder, and the more juvenile by Mr. Gaston Murray.

The concert given on the Continent by Mlle. Nilsson just before she left for London, for the benefit of the poor of some of the Swedish villages, where whole populations are almost starving, was one of the most brilliant of the season. It took place at the Salle Herz on Tuesday week, and the programme was certainly the very best that has for some time been laid before an appreciative audience. The *salle* was crowded to excess, the diva's friends knowing that she would soon, like those migratory birds which spend but one season in one place, wing her flight northwards. An incident which delighted all present was the collection made by Mlle. Nilsson through every row of seats between the first and second parts of the concert. She threaded her way gracefully holding out a silver plate, and it is needless to add that this way was strewn with coins, much less poetical, perhaps, than flowers to the diva, but of more practical utility to her distressed countrymen. Her smile of thanks to each donor will long be remembered. Her toilet was lovely—a perfect picture from some antique Sèvres model.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS.—This conveniently situated place of amusement and recreation for London, puts forth this year a programme of attractions quite as great as any that have preceded it, and that is not saying a little. The following are some of the principal points of interest:—The London entrance, by the great clock tower and grand conservatory, 200ft. long, opening upon a most magnificent terrace, one mile in length, with a panoramic view of the river Thames and the shipping. The rockwork and Hall of Isis, with its pre-adamite caves, grottoes, and dripping well. The flower garden; or, as it has been appropriately termed, "The Happy Valley," abounding all the year round with beauty and fragrance from 150,000 roses, and other plants and shrubs. The Polytechnic, and Theatre de Variete, open all day for the exhibition of science, art, and varied entertainments. The elegant bijou drawing-room theatre, in which there will be performed daily farces, burlesques, or comedies, at 4 and half-past 7 o'clock p.m. The magnificent rosy platform and banquet hall, in which terpsichorean votaries can amuse themselves. The cosmoramas, aviaries, bees, animals, green-houses, and fountains. The fernery, swings, archery, Chinese games, billiards, bowling alley, rifle gallery, mechanical figures, museum, maze and gipsy tent, &c., &c.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT HURLINGHAM PARK.

THERE being an extraordinary meeting of the members of the Hurlingham Club called for Saturday last, there was a strong muster, upwards of sixty attending, when several new rules were made and some of the old ones altered. The financial state of the club was reported to be most flourishing, and all passed off satisfactorily. The proceedings were closed by a vote of thanks to the chairman, Lord Holmesdale. The members of the ring and the public will be admitted on Tuesdays and Fridays on payment of 10s. each. The weather being fine caused a large assemblage in the grounds, which are now in most beautiful order, the lawns and croquet grounds being like velvet, and the avenue of chestnuts in full bloom.

In the shooting ground business commenced by 26 entering for a one shot handicap sweepstakes, at three birds each, from five traps, 1½ oz. shot, the use of both barrels. The shooting was excellent, for no less than 10 killed all. They shot off on the usual conditions—bird for bird—but it was not until the fifth round that Colonel the Hon. H. H. Annesley (27 yards' rise) and Mr. A. V. Pryor (26 yards' rise) succeeded in beating off their opponents, those two gentlemen dividing. For the next sweepstakes 12 contended, the winners of the previous one coming back two yards each. Of this number five secured all three, and in shooting off on the same conditions as above, the Marquis Caumont de la Force (27 yards' rise) secured the prize at the fourth round.

The band of the Scots Fusiliers attended during the afternoon and will continue to do so every Saturday throughout the season from four to half-past six o'clock; and on Thursdays at the same hours the grounds will be enlivened with the strains of the 1st Surrey Artillery Volunteer Corps band. Several important alterations will be made, not the least among them being the carrying the landing steps down to low-water, so that steam launches can land their freights at any time of the tide.

THE GUN CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.

On Saturday the members of the Gun Club competed at their ground at Wormhol: Scrubbs for the Challenge Cup—a splendid work of art value 180 guineas, and made by Hancock, Son, and Co., of Bruton-street, New Bond-street. The trophy was originated in 1867, and has to be won two years in succession before it becomes the property of the shooter. In the first year Mr. Frederic Norris held it; last year Mr.

Edgar Larking took it. Viscount Stormont, the popular president of the club, became the holder for the present year and won it in unmistakable style, as he was the only competitor out of 40 who killed his six birds. Those who came nearest were Captain H. B. Patton and Captain W. E. Marsland, both of whom missed the sixth. The holder last year Mr. Edgar Larking, brought down his first four so well, and was so close—only 24 yards—that it looked a certainty for him to win; but in the fifth round he went up with his gun not cocked at the call of "pull," and the pigeon got so far away before he could remedy the mistake that "0" was the score. Of the general scoring it will suffice to say that 16 birds got away in each of the first two rounds, and as half a dozen of the competitors had missed two each they had no further chance. Seven others retired at the end of the third round, as did nine more when the fourth call was concluded. The fifth round only put out three absolutely, but had the effect of leaving three who had brought down their five birds, and those gentlemen had the first claim to shoot, as was done with the result already written. The noble lord was loudly cheered by the public, and warmly congratulated by the gentlemen on his victory—he also took the agreeable addendum of £20, the extra subscriptions to the cup in the past year. Of 162 birds that were shot at, 98 were killed and 64 got away. There was some heavy betting at 5 to 2 and 3 to 1 on the gun.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BOAT RACES.—These races were continued on Saturday evening, when the weather was most unavourable. University succeeded in bumping Corpus at the Willow Crossing, and thus attained to the proud position of head of the river; Brasenose ran into Lincoln at Sander's Bridge; Merton succumbed to Christ Church; and Balliol caught up Pembroke at the Gut. Magdalen yielded to Trinity at Sander's Bridge, and Oriel overhauled St. Mary Hall at the Green Barge. A large number of persons were present, notwithstanding it rained the whole time.

WOOLWICH AND SANDHURST ATHLETIC SPORTS.—Saturday was a great day at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on the occasion of the gentlemen cadets from Woolwich returning the visit of their opponents in athletic sports, as the previous meeting took place at Beaufort-house Grounds, Waltham Green. The morning opened unfavourably, the rain descending at intervals up to the time fixed for the first race, when it entirely ceased, and continued fine, with a genial sun, for the remainder of the day. A grand stand had been erected on the cricket-ground, where the sports took place, and there were several tents also. Many carriages came from Aldershot with ladies, who, during the sports, occupied seats in the stand.

ROYAL LONDON YACHT CLUB.—This club opened its season on Saturday with a cruise, followed by a dinner at the Rosherville Hotel, Gravesend. The little fleet consisted of the Irene, Gannett, Dynamene, Sphinx, Water Sprite, Night, Thought, and two or three others, and proceeded in company from Erith, headed by the Rear-Commodore, Mr. Charlwood, who presided at the dinner over a numerous party of members and friends, amongst whom were Alderman and Sheriff Cotton, Mr. Sheriff Hutton, and Mr. Under-Sheriff Crosley. In addition to the usual toasts on such occasions, that of "The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex" was duly honoured; and the chairman, in proposing the "Royal London Yacht Club," congratulated the company upon the fact of its possessing a reserve fund of £1,000, with a fleet of 170 yachts, making an aggregate of 7,000 tons; and adverted to the list of valuable prizes offered for competition during the approaching season. Mr. T. N. Talfourd gave the toast of the "Flag Officers of the Club." The entries for the first match of the season on Friday, the 21st, with first-class cutters, close on the 18th.

NOTES INTERESTING AND ODD.

EXPLANATION OF THE PHRASE "DRUNK AND INCAPABLE."—Out of 179 individuals conveyed to the police-station during the days of the Carnival, Valparaiso, 71 were "drunk and incapable," and the rest drunk—but capable of drinking a little more.

The great aquarium in Berlin will soon be completed. 8,000 living varieties of fish, lobsters, crabs, starfish, and other forms of marine life, have been collected, and are awaiting removal to the crystal palace which has been built for them.

A Rocky Mountain paper publishes an obituary of "Sim," chief of the Washoe Indians. It says that he was a "good, though very dirty, red man. He possessed a well-balanced head of hair, and stomach enough for all he could get to eat. His regard for the truth was notable—he never meddled with it. He left no will, and his estate consisted of a pair of boots."

It is stated of M. Mazurier, a French actor of the part of an ape, that he would not appear in his new character till his competency had passed the most rigid ordeal. According to this tradition he attired himself in his ape dress, and placed himself before the monkey cage in the Jardin des Plantes. For some time the monkeys treated him as a stranger, but at last a veteran ape snatched an apple from his hand with a look which proved that he regarded him as a brother. "*Eh! je suis singe*," was the exclamation of the delighted artist, who, thus severely tested, now ventured to become an ape on the stage.

A FEAT IN PENMANSHIP.—A miner residing at Woodhall, Airdrie, Robert Thomson by name, has gained considerable celebrity in the district for the facility with which he uses his pen. In a space the size of a threepenny piece the Lord's Prayer had been written four times, and five of the shorter Commandments, a verse of Scripture, and the name of the scribe were also included. The writing was done with an ordinary steel pen. Although so small as not to be legible without the use of a magnifying glass, the characters are well formed and distinct. It may be mentioned, as adding to the curiosity of the production, that Mr. Thomson is naturally shortsighted.

A GASTRONOMIC STEAMER.—Mr. Wallace in his account of "the Malay archipelago," gives the following sketch of the dietary he enjoyed on a Dutch steamer:—At 6 a.m. cups of tea and coffee. From 7 to 8 a light breakfast of tea, eggs, sardines, &c. At 10 Madeira gin and bitters. At 11 breakfast, which differed only from dinner in the absence of soup.

At 3 p.m. more tea and coffee; at 5 bitters "et cetera;" at half-past 6 a good dinner with beer and claret; at 8 more tea and coffee. "Between whiles beer and soda-water are supplied when called for, so there is no lack of little gastronomic excitements to while away the tedium of a sea voyage," Mr. Wallace is accurate in his remark that these arrangements "are somewhat different from those on board English steamers."

In the province of Cha-Kiang, China, there are whole forests of bamboo, while that of Shantung is celebrated for the small, hard sort, which is excellent for poles and levers. The plant is floated down in large quantities to Canton, from Fo-Kien, Kiang-si, and especially Nam-boofoo. In every farm, whether large or small, there is, behind the house, a plot of ground of about 100 square yards, surrounded with a wide ditch filled with water, and entirely devoted to the cultivation of bamboo for domestic purposes. The grove thus formed generally becomes the favourite resort of turtle doves, usually grey, with rose-coloured paws. In their large gardens the Chinese often intersperse black bamboo with artificial rocks, producing a charming effect. In every village there are two or more bamboo stores, where the reed is sorted according to size and thickness. To work it, it should be taken in its green state; for a clever hand will then split it lengthwise into thin laths, which may be platted in a thousand ways. As it never breaks, but only bends, and is never attacked by either worms or putrefaction, it is used for bridges over small streams, and for water-pipes for the irrigation of the small bits of ground Chinese intrepidity has cultivated even in the least accessible places. The fisherman builds his hut on piles of strong bamboo driven into the bed of the river. The nets with which he catches his fish, the hat he has on his head, the coat he has on his back, are all bamboo; so is the *yolo*, or the oar of his boat; so also is the mat, stretched over the heads of his passengers to protect them from the sun. The masts, yards, sails, and cordage of all kinds in a junk are of the same valuable material. They also make paper of it by reducing its scrapings, when clean, to a process of maceration, and then mixing the pulp with isinglass.

THE "HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE" AT THE PRINCESS'S.

WE give this week a scene from the romantic old melodrama by MM. Barrière and Henri de Kock, entitled "The House on the Bridge," with which the entertainments at this pleasant theatre now commence, and in which Madame Celeste plays the double parts of Ernest and Zambra with ability. The piece, when given on Monday night, was received with so much enthusiasm that it will doubtless retain its place in the bill until the close of the present season, now limited to three weeks.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

On Monday an inquest was held at Oswaldtwistle, near Accrington, on the bodies of Peter Hartley and Joseph Townley, the former a single man, 26 years of age, and the latter a married man, 39 years old, who met with their deaths under the following circumstances:—

On Wednesday morning last week the deceased and two other men had prepared a shot in the rock of a new shaft which they were sinking a short distance from Church railway station. The hole was charged with about one pound of blasting powder. After firing the fuse, the men ascended to the bank to await the explosion, which usually occurred in a few minutes. They waited a quarter of an hour, when they concluded it had missed fire, and descended the pit, which is sunk to the depth of 60 or 70 yards. While Townley and Hartley were discharging the hole, using an iron rammer with a steel point, the powder exploded, and killed Hartley on the spot, mutilating him frightfully. Townley was so dreadfully injured that he only lingered until Saturday afternoon. One of the other men, named Pickup, was badly hurt upon the face, and the fourth man escaped uninjured.

Mr. Dickinson, Government inspector of mines for this district, was present, and a solicitor watched the case on behalf of the proprietors of the pit. The evidence of Thompson, the man who was saved, went to show that the fuse had not "died out," and that it was the cause of the explosion. He had never heard that shot should not be withdrawn.

The general manager of the pits deposed that for twenty years they had drawn shot with water without any accident. He admitted the receipt of circulars pointing out that it was a cause of explosions, as the drill went in advance of the water, but had not put them in practice.

Mr. Dickinson said that the shots should never be withdrawn either in rock or coal, and the best way was to put a small shot near enough to fire both charges.

The jury expressed an opinion that the men should not have gone down the pit so early; but as the responsible men were the sufferers, they could not attach any blame to the other two men. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

POETRY OF THE MONTH.

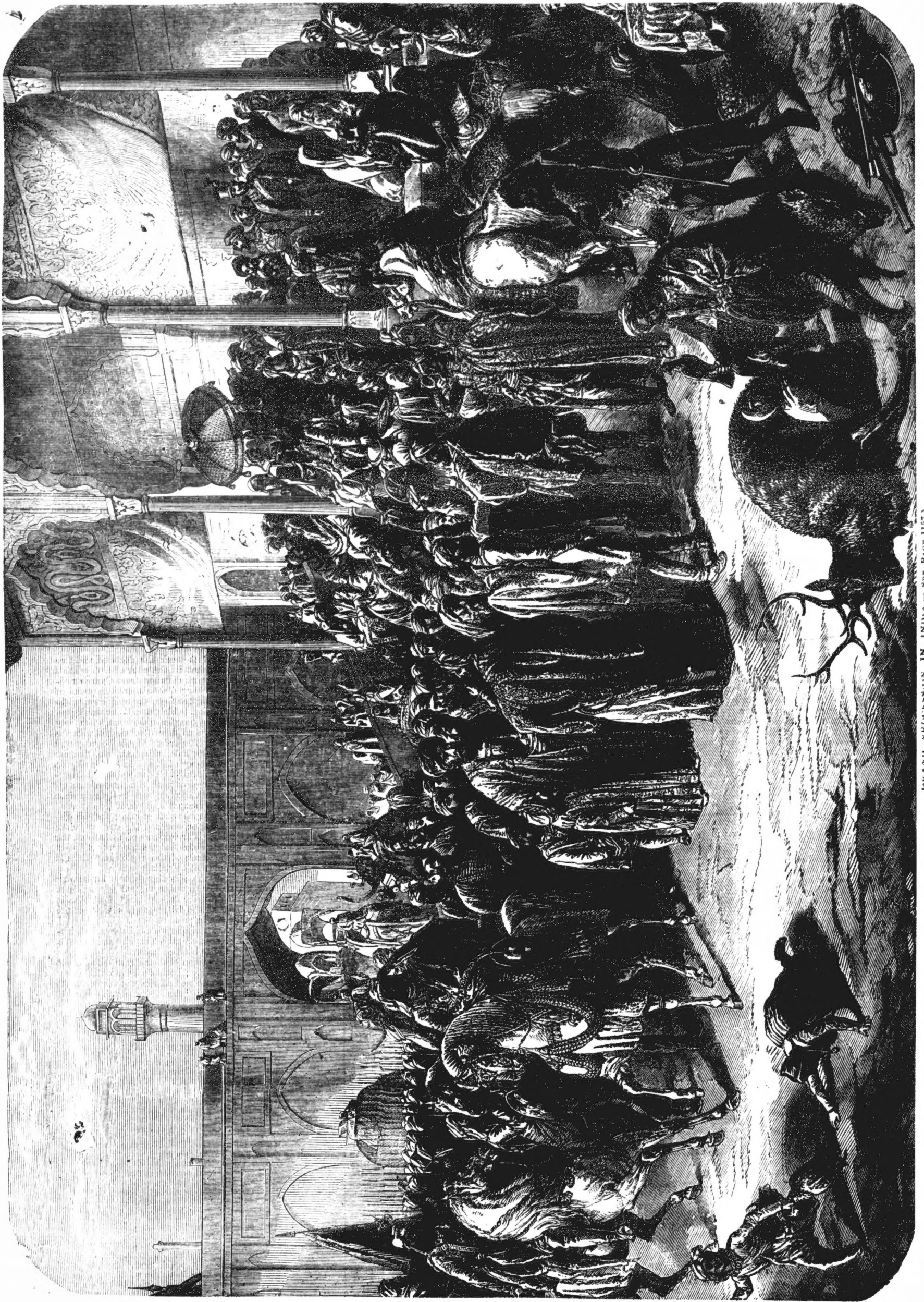
SIGNS OF THE ADVENT OF MAY.

WHEN apple-trees in blossom are,
And cherries of a silken white;
And king-cups deck the meadows fair,
And daffodils in brooks delight;
When golden wallflowers bloom around,
And purple violets scent the ground,
And lilac 'gins to show her bloom—
We then may say the May is come.

When happy shepherds tell their tale
Under the tender leafy tree,
And all adown the grassy vale
The mocking cuckoo chanteth free;
And Philomel, with liquid throat,
Doth pour the welcome warbling note.
That had been all the winter dumb—
We then may say the May is come.

When fishes leap in silver stream,
And tender corn is springing high,
And banks are warm with sunny beam,
And twittering swallows cleave the sky,
And forest bees are humming near,
And cowslips in boys' hats appear,
And maids do wear the meadow's bloom—
We then may say the May is come.

CLARE.



GRAND PROCESSION IN INDIA.—(SEE PAGE 1157.)

GRAND PROCESSION IN INDIA.

We give this week an illustration of the grand procession of the Viceroy to the Amir at Umballa, an event that was marked by all the pageantry and glitter for which Oriental state visits are so famous. The concourse of people assembled to see the procession was of a very motley character, embracing every class, both of Englishmen and natives, some on foot, but the majority in some sort of vehicle, or on some sort of animal. There were buggies, barouches, or ughams, camel carriages, ekhas, or small native carts drawn by a horse or a pair of bullocks, elephants, and horses of every degree, from the thorough-bred Arab or English hunter down to the most miserable half-starved and stunted ponies. The costumes were as various as the conveyances, and the whole scene was lively in the extreme. Indeed, one should rather say imposing, for, what with the vast flat plain, about 2 miles long and 1½ miles broad, bordered by camps, barracks, and jungle, the latter occasionally relieved by white tents here and there peeping out shyly from the gloomy foliage, the crowd of spectators, the long line of troops, forming a wide street up to the canvas city, called the Governor General's camp, with the huge Himalayas, here and there streaked with snow, and rising, range above range, till confounded with the clouds, a more splendid panorama has seldom been seen.

The hour fixed was 4.30 p.m. In the afternoon was held the durbar. The durbar tent consisted of a large tent 90 ft. long, at one end, with two smaller tents at right angles to the first. The open space between the two side tents was

their turbans, their ears, and round their necks. Both of these princes are fine, handsome young men, of pleasing countenance, and very dignified mien. Some of the principal chiefs were also handsomely attired, but all fell short of the princes named. In the back rows, however, was a host of petty feudatories and nobles plainly, and in some cases almost meanly attired, and looking more like domestic servants than members of the native aristocracy. They all had their shoes off. The durbar tent closed the main street of the camp, which street was lined with troops, conspicuous among whom were the 79th Highlanders, with their lofty feather bonnets and flowing black plumes. Along the road leading from the camp to the house occupied by the Amir cavalry, both British and native, were posted, with loosened files; while in front of the camp was posted a battery of artillery for the purpose of firing salutes. On each side of the entrance to the camp were posted eight elephants with state howdahs and magnificent embroidered saddle cloths, nearly covering the bodies of the splendid animals.

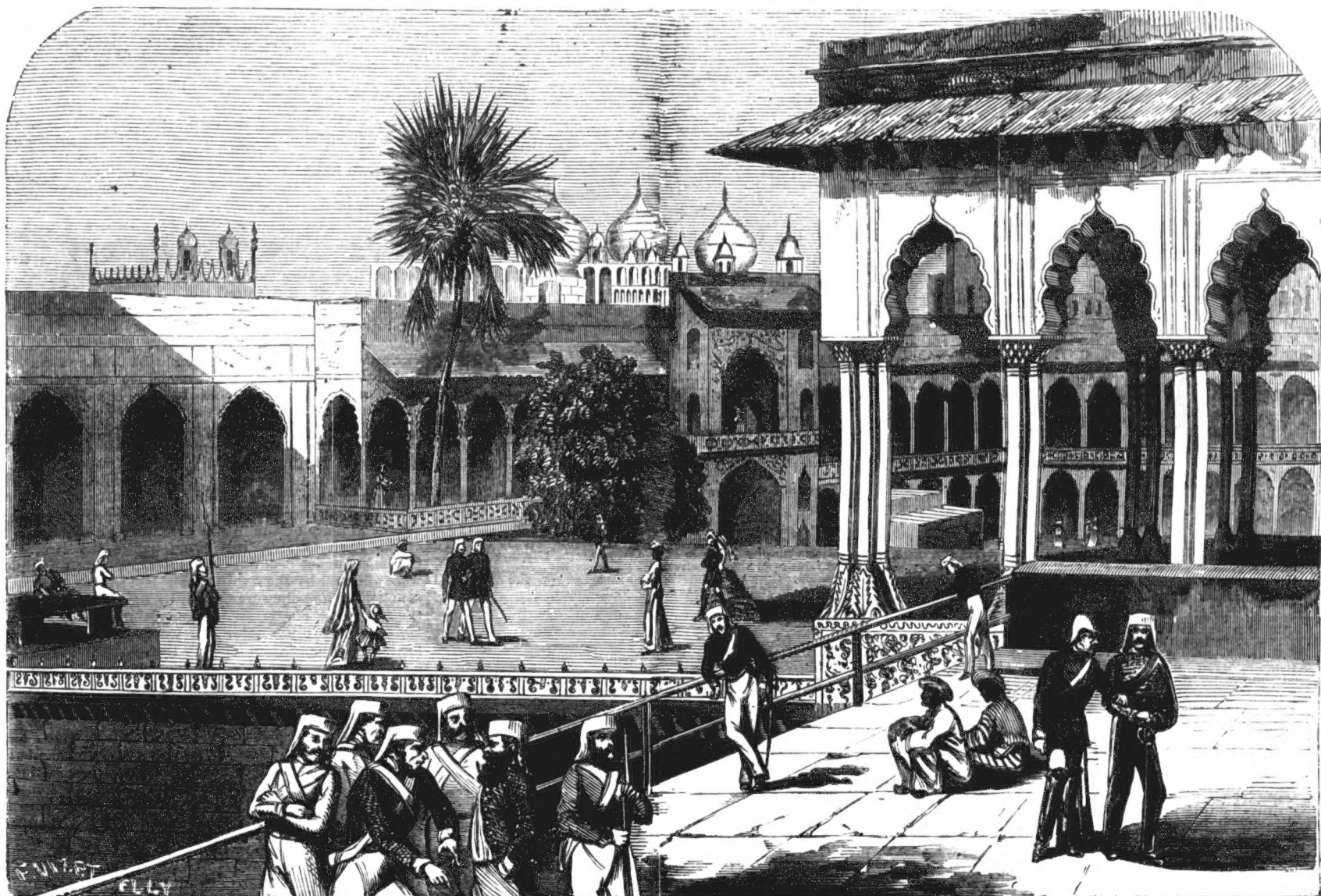
As each chief of importance arrived a salute was fired, the number of guns being proportioned to the rank of the person saluted. At 4.30 p.m. a deputation left in several carriages and four, and escorted by the body guard, to bring the Amir to the durbar. The deputation consisted of the Lieut. Governor of the Punjab, Sir Donald Macleod, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Seton Kerr, Major General Beaton, commanding the division as the representative of the Commander-in-Chief, the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, the Under-Secretary, Mr. Girdlestone, and two aides-de-camp of the Viceroy. About 4.45 a salute of 21 guns announced that the Viceroy was about to enter the tent, and his staff immediately

THE PALACE FORT AT AGRA.

The fort of Agra, which contains the palace of Akbar, and the celebrated Motee Musgeed, or Pear Mosque, is one of the grandest structures of the kind in India. It is about a mile and a half in circuit, and its stately embraured battlements of red sandstone are seventy feet in height. Its appearance, nevertheless, is very deceptive as to strength, for the walls, impregnable as they appear, are mere shells, and would not stand a single day's cannonading. Agra is situated on the banks of the Jumna, and the city and province came into the possession of the British in 1813.

SUPPOSED DRUNKENNESS.—REMARKABLE CASE.

An inquest was held at Blackburn last Saturday by Mr. Hargreaves, coroner, touching the death of William Hornby Hartley, aged 60, a joiner, which occurred under very singular circumstances. The deceased was found, to all appearance, "dead drunk" in the streets early on the Thursday morning, and as he could give no account of himself was taken as a "drunk and incapable" to the police-station. The police seem to have regarded the case as one out of the usual way, for deceased was covered with two rugs, and was carefully watched during the night. The symptoms at last gave alarm; a doctor was sent for, and he at once declared that the man was not under the influence of liquor, but probably suffering from apoplexy, and deceased was removed home, where he remained unconscious till his death, which occurred in the evening of the same day. The evidence given at the inquest showed that a fortnight ago deceased had a fall in his own house, since



THE PALACE FORT AT AGRA.

covered with a canopy, and occupied by attendants in red and a few dismounted troopers of the body guard, a showy but unwarlike body of troops, excessively well mounted, however. Under the canopy, and in the tents, carpets were spread, and at the further end of the large tent was a raised dais, on cloth of gold. On the dais were three golden chairs of state, and on each side of the dais were chairs for the principal members of government and chief military and civil authorities. In the tent to the right, as you entered, were seated the gentlemen and ladies of the station, and the pretty summer costumes of the ladies, and the varied uniforms of those among the gentlemen who belonged to the army, or wore diplomatic uniforms, produced a very pretty effect, somewhat strange, perhaps, to those fresh from England, owing to the sunburnt faces and exuberant beards to be met with on every side. In the opposite tent were seated the various Maharajahs, Rajahs, Khans, Nawabs, and minor chiefs of the surrounding district, and one or two belonging to other parts of the country. Conspicuous among these were the Maharajah of Kupparrathulla, recently divorced from his so-called English, but really half-caste wife. He was bedizened with jewels, and wore the insignia and pale blue silk robe of the Star of India, of which order he is a Grand Cross. His robe trailed after him on the ground, like the dress of a London or Parisian belle. Captain Hidayut Ali, native aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, agreed with me as to its appearance, and remarked, in my hearing, "Thon log ke nain fashion ka dress haar," or ladies' new fashion of dress. Among the Sikh chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej district were the Maharajah of Pottialah and the Rajah of Jheend, very handsomely dressed, and wearing jewels of great value in their girdles,

hastened to the entrance to receive him, and acting as his vice-chamberlains, walked solemnly up to the dais, two and two, in front of him.

The object of this state meeting has been already referred to in our columns, so we need not dwell on it now, further than to say that when the native great guns separated, they appeared very well pleased. It has transpired with reference to this grand durbar lately held at Umballa to receive the present ruler of Cabul and Afghanistan—the Ameer Sher Ali—that the latter telegraphed to the Queen, thanking Her Majesty for the kind reception which he had met with in her dominions from the Viceroy of India and other high officers. It is, moreover, stated that to this message the Queen very graciously replied; of course also by telegram.

A PEEP INTO DOMESTIC LIFE.—"The machine gives great satisfaction, and the instructions accompanying it are so plain that we found little difficulty in understanding it thoroughly. . . . One of its best points is, that when one's wife is lazily inclined, she can invite her most obliging husband to perform upon the engaging little sewing machine, while she chats 'with a friend who has dropped in!'"—JOHN S. STREANE, Bentley, Atherstone, Dec. 11th, 1868. To the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

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when he had often complained of great pain in his head, and had been able to attend only partially to his work. He grew worse, and on the Wednesday afternoon left to go home, a distance of a few miles. He was several times observed in Blackburn during the day and night wandering in a helpless condition backwards and forwards, exactly like a stupidly drunken man, and quite unable to give any account of himself. The *post mortem* examination has cleared up the mystery. The skull at the back of the head was found to be cracked to the extent of five inches, and pressing on the right side of the brain was a clot of blood weighing about half a pound, of a deep black colour. Dr. Martland's opinion was that the man was not drunk at all, but suffering from compression of the brain. It was very difficult, even for a medical man, to detect the difference between such a case and that of a man who was "dead drunk." The only immediate guide was the smell of the breath. An exactly similar case, but not fatal, occurred at the Blackburn office the previous day, in which it turned out that the man was drunk. In reply to the coroner the doctor stated that if deceased had been immediately taken home when found by the police and attended by a medical man, his life could not have been saved. The compression of the brain would account for the manner in which deceased had rambled about. There were many such cases on record. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and exonerated the police from any blame.

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Founts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimates on application.

THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Managers, Messrs. Gye and Mapleson.
This Evening, May 15, *LA SONNAMBULA*; Amina, Mdme. Adelina Patti (her first appearance this season); Rodolpho, Signor Bagaglio; and Elvino, Signor Naudin. Conductor, Signor Arditi.
Extra Night.—On Monday next, May 17, *DON GIOVANNI*. Zerlina, Madame Adelina Patti; and Donna Anna, Mdme. Titiena. Conductor, Signor Li Calci.
On Tuesday next, May 18, *MARTHA*. Lady Enrichetta, Mdme. Christine Nilsson.
Doors open at eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past. The Box-office under the portico of the Theatre, is open from ten till five. Pit tickets, 7s.; amphitheatre stalls, 10s. 6d. and 5s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.
Every Evening, at 7, *EASY SHAVING*. Messrs. Rogers, Clark, Gordon, and White; Meads. F. Wright and F. Gwynne. After which, *HOME*. Messrs. Sothorn, Chippendale, Compton, &c.; Meads. Cavendish, Hill, &c. Followed by *CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH*: Messrs. Sothorn, Chippendale, Vincent, &c.; Meads. Cavendish, Hill, &c. Concluding with *MAKE YOUR WILLS*. Joseph Brag, Mr. Buckstone.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.
Every Evening, at 7, *DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL*; Mr. G. Belmont. At a quarter to 8, *LIFE FOR LIFE*; Miss Neilson; Messrs. Arthur Stirling, R. Phillips, Stuart, Ashley; Mrs. Leigh Murray, Miss Minnie Sidney, &c. And *WHITEBAIT AT GREENWICH*. Mr. Atkins; Mrs. Leigh Murray.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining.
Every evening, at 7, *THE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE*; Madame Celeste. After which, at 9.45, *PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE*; Mr. W. Rignold, Mr. J. G. Shore, Mr. G. F. Neville, Mr. Moreland, Mr. Parselle, and Mr. Dominick Murray; Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Emma Barnett, and Madame Celeste.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.
Every evening, at 7.30, *THE MISTRESS OF THE MILL*. At 8, *MONEY*; Barry Sullivan, Messrs. J. C. Cowper, George Honey, W. H. Stephens, Charles Coghlan, Lin Rayne, A. Bernard, E. Dyas, and W. Arthur; Meads. Hermann Vezin, Louisa Thorne, and Charles Horsman.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Mr. B. Webster; Manager, Mr. H. Wigan.
Every Evening, at 7, *CASH V. CUPID*; Mr. Taylor. *MASKS AND FACES*; Messrs. B. Webster, Vaughan, Cooper, Smith, and H. Neville; Meads. Mellon, St. Henry, and Furtado. After which, *ONE TOUCH OF NATURE*; Messrs. B. Webster and Eburne, and Miss Furtado. To conclude with *THE FAST COACH*; Mr. J. G. Taylor; Miss Nelly Harris, and Miss Schavey.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. John Mitchell.
This Evening, May 15, *"LES FAUX BONSHOMMES"*; by Th. Barrière and Ernest Capendu.

GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Sefton Parry.
Every Evening at 7, *MINNIE*. At nine, *BREACH OF PROMISE*. To conclude with *BROWN AND THE BRAHMIN*. Meadames Lydia Foote, Brennan, Hughes, Stephens, C. Thorne, and Behrend; Messrs. Vernon, David Fisher, Marshall, and J. Clarke.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.
Every Evening at 7.30, *FOX V. GOOSE*. Messrs. Clarke and Belford; Misses Buffon, Hughes, *JOAN OF ARC*; Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton; Meadames Maitland, Sheridan, Goodall, Buffon. Conclude with *HUE AND DYE*; Mr. Robson.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Maria Wilton.
Every Evening, at 8, *SCHOOL*. Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &c.; Meads. Carlotta Addison, Buckingham White and Marie Wilton. Also *A WINNING HAZARD*, and *A LAME EXCUSE*; Messrs. Blakely, Montgomery, Collette, and Terriss; Misses A. and B. Wilton.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.
Every Evening, at 7, *AN ELIGIBLE VILLA*; Miss O. Loseby and Miss A. Tremaine; Mr. F. Crellin and Mr. Terrot. At a quarter to 8, *DREAMS*; Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. R. Soutar, Mr. J. Maclean, Mr. J. Clayton, Mr. J. Eldred; Meads. Madge Robertson, R. Sanger, and Leigh. At 10.15, *ROBERT THE DEVIL*; Miss E. Farran. Ballet.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long-acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.
Every evening, at seven, *ASMODEUS*; Messrs. Wyke Moore, G. Rignold, Charles Wyndham, C. Seyton; Meadames H. Hodson, Gordon, and M. Henderson. At 8.45, *SERAPHINE*; Messrs. Hermann Vezin, C. Wyndham, G. Rignold, J. Vincent, and S. Emery; Meads. Herbert, H. Hodson, Larkin, Gordon, Henderson, and Patti Josephs. To conclude with *MY WIFE'S DENTIST*; Miss Gordon, Miss Everard.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.
Every Evening, at 7.30, *IN FOR A HOLIDAY*; Mr. Day. At 8.15, *A BOVING COMMISSION*; Mr. Dewar, Meads. Rouse, Bromley, and Bishop. At 9, *THE MILITARY BILLY TAYLOR*; Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Meads. C. Saunders and M. Oliver. Concluding with *CLAUDE DUVAL*, Miss M. Oliver.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.

Lessees, Messrs. Shepherd and Creswick.
This Evening, at 7, *RICHARD III.* Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Creswick; Messrs. E. F. Edgar, Edmund Phelps, Hamilton, Voltaire; Queen, Miss G. Pauncefort; Lady Anne, Miss E. Webster; Duchess of York, Mrs. Walton; Prince of Wales, Miss Florence Gerald. To conclude with *A CURE FOR THE FIDGETS*.

ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE, REGENT-STREET.
Every Wednesday and Saturday at 3, every night at 8, *ROYAL and ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS' ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT*; including beautiful new songs, choruses, dances. Two new Comic Sketches. To conclude with the *BALMORAL PLANTATION FESTIVAL*.

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MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

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British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

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The Illustrated Weekly News
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

THE MAYOR OF CORK.

THE now notorious Mayor of Cork has saved the Government a good deal of trouble and apparently done the first sensible official act recorded of him, by resigning the post which he is so evidently unfitted to fill. The Disability Bill was consequently withdrawn for the present, and Parliament could at once look forward with certainty to the punctual commencement of that Whitsuntide vacation, which was for a moment endangered. This solution of the question is the best and most appropriate that could have been found for all parties concerned in it. For the Government, it affords at once a direct issue from a position which, if it was not false, might easily have become so, or at least, a very embarrassing one, for there would doubtless have been some hard fighting before the measure could have been passed.

As regards the Mayor of Cork himself we agree with a contemporary that the course he has now adopted is assuredly the very best that could be taken, and if there is to be mixed with it any regret, it must be that he did not perceive it in the same light when the matter was first brought before him. He has a right in his private capacity to hold any doctrines he pleases, however abominable they may be; but, even as a private individual, it would be shocking and monstrous that he should make public apology for an assassin; and that, being a magistrate, he should do it, and should maintain it subsequently in the very seat of

justice, was past all endurance, and his removal from the position upon which he had brought discredit undoubtedly became a necessity. The most extraordinary and Irish part of the whole of this extraordinary and Irish affair is, that the Mayor himself should have discovered so strong a determination at once to retain and to discredit the mayoralty. It would be comprehensible that a person should decline to undertake judicial functions for a Power which he considered tyrannical; but what is incomprehensible is, that anybody could be found capable of perpetrating the enormous practical bull of administering justice in the name of a Sovereign against whose authority all his utterances were studiously directed. We do not care to enter into the Mayor of Cork's motives for the conduct he has pursued—probably he would find it difficult himself to give any account of them which could be reconciled with the whole history of the affair; but meantime we can afford to accept his declaration that his "real meaning" was quite different from anything that his reported words convey according to the ordinary construction of language. Nevertheless, a certain amount of deference must be paid to these ordinary rules, above all in Ireland, and it has thus become a necessity to take prompt action in order to correct any possible misapprehension that might have arisen.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

THE Irish Church Bill has passed through Committee. In the short hours of Friday afternoon sitting last week the remaining clauses of the measure and the clauses which had been postponed were considered and approved. No Division checked the progress of the Bill. The section which might have been expected to excite the severest controversy was the occasion of nothing more than a little philosophical discussion. No less an authority than Lord Stanley, opposing last year the policy of the present Government, declared that the main difficulty, hitherto regarded as an insuperable obstacle to dealing with the Irish Church, lay in finding a purpose to which to apply the funds withdrawn from the support of the Establishment. The question was disposed of on the Friday, and presented no difficulty whatever. Amendments were suggested, and as they were suggested they were withdrawn.

The progress of the Bill has been indeed from first to last one continued triumph. Never, probably, has a measure of the same scope and magnitude been approved by the House of Commons with so little alteration. Never have deliberations been at once so painstaking and so speedy. Never have the number of the members taking part in each Division reached so high an average. Never have the majorities in favour of the Government been so equable in their overwhelming power. The single variation made in the Bill by the opposition deserving any special remark is the abandonment of the proposal that the Free Church should receive from the Commissioners superintending the liquidation of the assets of the Establishment funds for the maintenance of the churches of historic character comprised among the mass of such edifices handed over for the worship of the future voluntary Communion.

The Irish Church Bill came before the House of Commons under peculiar circumstances. Its principles were affirmed by the resolutions of last session. A formal sanction of its policy was given by the constituencies in the autumn. The Ministry thus submitted to Parliament a measure the details of which alone were new, for it did no more than embody the resolutions of twelve months since. Liberal members had been sent to the House of Commons as delegates to approve, rather than as critics to examine, its provisions. Their chief, if not their only, duty was to take care that the Ministry did not in any way recede from the programme which had been already laid down. If any fault is to be justly found with the Ministerial measure, it must be that it is too lenient. It may, however, be urged with much truth that the complete accord which has been manifested between the Government and the majority of the House of Commons is of the highest importance in its bearing upon the reception of the Bill by the House of Lords.

THE INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.

THE great underlying question of pauperism is of such vast and growing importance that every discussion which tends to bring it more vividly and completely before the public mind must be received with satisfaction. It is highly desirable that by looking at this, our great national difficulty, boldly, we should gain some idea of its extent and meaning. More than this it seems at present almost hopeless to expect; and the discussion which was raised in the House by Mr. Corrance, like all preceding discussions of the sort, only served to show the extent of the difficulties which surround the question, and the utter deficiency of power to cope with them.

The fact is, as the *Times* points out, that we have in the United Kingdom more than a million of paupers, or in other words, about one in every thirty-six of the population who relies either wholly or partially upon the other thirty-five to procure the means of mere necessary sustenance and shelter. The simple gravity of this fact can scarcely receive any addition from any comment that is to be made upon it; but, when it is collated with the other fact that, notwithstanding the enormous accessions to the general national wealth which have been effected in the last quarter of a century, this destitute class, instead of diminishing, has gone on steadily adding to its numbers, the matter becomes one of the most pregnant interest. Yet all this time those poorer classes from which paupers are

drawn have been rapidly and surely improving their material position, wages are higher and steadier, necessities and comforts of all sorts more accessible to them now than they were twenty-five years ago, and the recruits they furnish to the destitute are proportionately fewer. Indeed, paupers are now a more distinct and sharply defined class than they ever were. Pauperism has become almost a recognised profession, and there is too much reason to fear that its ranks are for the most part recruited by those who have no other reason to be what they are than is furnished by their own indisposition to sustained labour, supplemented to an inconsiderable extent by such as have been made paupers by unavoidable misfortune or disability. It is therefore of the utmost importance that circumspection and care should be exercised in dealing with the matter, and that we should not be carried away by the appalling nature and extent of this plague to apply to it palliatives which, instead of staying, are only calculated to spread it. The aged, the decrepit, the lunatic, and the sick—should, of course, be humanely and even liberally provided for; but obviously to the self-elected pauper class there should be dealt out but the absolute necessities of existence, for every indulgence that is granted beyond this must operate surely and certainly as a discouragement to the sustained labour which furnishes the bone and sinew of the country, and must place the true, honest striving workman at a disadvantage.

As regards those paupers who are children, Mr. Corrance forcibly draws attention to the deficiency of provision for educating them out of their sad state into that of useful citizens; and it is probable that, if his suggestion of district schools could be carried out, it would tend to redeem us from the moral reproach and the economical blunders which are involved in the neglect of these unhappy little ones.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, last week, being Ascension Day, the Lords did not meet.

On the Friday, two bills prepared by the Marquis Townshend, for amending the acts relating to Reformatory and Industrial Schools, were withdrawn on an intimation by Lord Morley that he should oppose them. The Religious Educational, &c., Societies' Incorporation Bill was read a second time, and the Government of India Act Amendment Bill was passed through committee.

On Monday, the report from the Committee of Privileges upon the Wilts Peerage was considered.

The Duke of CLEVELAND moved that it be referred back to the Committee of Privileges. After some discussion, the motion of the Duke of Cleveland was negatived, and the report of the committee was agreed to.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Parochial Schools (Scotland) Bill,

The Duke of RICHMOND objected to the provisions of the bill on the ground that they would supersede the voluntary system, which had hitherto worked satisfactorily in Scotland. Judging from the number of petitions presented against the bill, the people of Scotland were anything but unanimous in its favour. The commissioners of supply in 13 different counties were directly against it.

The Duke of ARGYLL declined to discuss the general principle of the bill on the motion for going into committee.

Eventually, the bill was passed through committee, and the House adjourned shortly after twelve o'clock.

On Tuesday the Marquis of Townshend's Bill for the Protection of the Property of Lodgers, which stood for second reading, was withdrawn by its author, on an intimation from Earl de Grey and Ripon that he should oppose it.

The motion for the second reading of the noble marquis's other bill, to amend the Aggravated Assaults Act for the Better Protection of Women and Children, was opposed by Lord Morley, and was negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Thursday last week, Sir J. ESMONDE gave notice that he should move for leave to bring in a bill to enable the House of Commons to examine witnesses on oath; and Mr. McCULLAGH TORRENS intimated that he intended to ask the House to agree to a resolution to the effect that any person summoned before it to give evidence on a bill of pains and penalties should be examined upon oath, or upon such affirmation as might be most binding on his conscience.

The House then passed to the orders of the day and resumed, in committee, the consideration of the 39th clause of the Irish Church Bill, providing compensation for the cessation of the grant to Maynooth, and the amendment thereto moved by Sir G. Jenkinson to expunge that portion of the clause which fixed the compensation at fourteen times the annual grant, and upon which the committee were engaged when progress was reported on the Tuesday. On a division the amendment of Sir G. Jenkinson was rejected by 318 to 192, being a majority of 126 for Ministers.

Rapid progress was subsequently made, and clauses from 46 to 57 inclusive were agreed to. On reaching clause 58, relating to enactments respecting vacant sees, the chairman, on the motion of Sir H. BAUCE, was directed to report progress.

The Mines Regulation Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland, speaker's orders were directed to be issued for the attendance on Tuesday next, of certain witnesses in the matter of the Mayor of Cork, and the Attorney-General was authorised to appoint counsel to attend on the occasion.

On Friday, Mr. Birley, whose return for Manchester had been unsuccessfully petitioned against, took his seat amid cheers from the Opposition benches.

Mr. W. H. GARDNER gave notice that, on the motion for going into supply on the 4th of June, he intended to move a resolution in favour of opening public museums and galleries in England and Ireland on Sundays after the Hours of Divine worship.

The Irish Church Bill was then proceeded with and passed. On Monday Mr. MAURICE gave notice that he intended, on

the motion for the second reading of the O'Sullivan Disability Bill, to move that the order be discharged, and that the bill be withdrawn.

In reply to Lord J. Manners,

Mr. C. FORSTER said the Government were doing their utmost to bring to detection the perpetrators of the recent crimes in certain districts of Ireland, and that Ministers were now considering the best means of making the powers of the Lord Lieutenant more speedy and effectual.

The orders of the day being postponed at the instance of Mr. GLADSTONE, so that precedence might be given to Mr. CORRANCE, the latter hon. gentleman proceeded to call attention to the existing state of pauperism in England, and the principles upon which the poor laws are at present administered, and to move for a select committee on the subject. In doing so he adduced numerous statistics to show the alarming progress of these evils, and the increase of expenditure, which had gone on coincidentally therewith. He also reviewed the operation of the new law shortening the term of removability, and the effect of establishing an enlarged area of relief, and made various suggestions, the adoption of which he thought would tend to remedy the state of things of which he complained. Amongst these were comprised assistance from the rates to the funds of provident and friendly societies for the benefit of aged and infirm persons, a change in the medical system, and the creation of dispensaries on the Irish model. With regard to able-bodied men, something might be done for them by means of well-directed emigration and by employment on public works; but the relief given to this class of poor must, after all, be principally administered in the "house." Vagrants he would place in a special ward, under the control and supervision of the police. They should be relieved but once at the same place, and be furnished with a police ticket, which they should be required to produce on every subsequent application elsewhere for relief. With regard to children, he would remove them from the atmosphere of the workhouse altogether, and so cut off the taint of hereditary pauperism from them.

The debate was briskly kept up for some time, but after a brief reply from Mr. Corrance, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. LAYARD then moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal a portion of the act passed a few years since for the Carey-street site of the new courts of law, and to enable the Government to obtain possession of another site in Howard-street, Strand, abutting upon the Thames Embankment. The right hon. gentleman explained that the new site would cost £600,000, and the building £1,000,000, against £4,000,000, which would be the total cost (including approaches) of the Carey-street project. He also explained that the building would contain 18 sites, with their contingent offices, and that the style would be "secular Gothic."

After a brisk passage of arms, leave was given to bring in the bill.

The Recorders' Deputy Bill was read a second time, and the Evidence Amendment Bill of Mr. Denman was passed through committee.

The Stannaries Bill was read a third time and passed.

On Tuesday the House of Commons met specially at two o'clock in order to consider the second reading of the bill for removing Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan from the office of Mayor of Cork. There was a very full attendance of members and of the public, but, to the regret of all, save those immediately connected with the proceeds, the Mayor failed to put in an appearance, and the business, which at one time threatened to be stormy and protracted, did not occupy more than 40 minutes.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND having informed the House that he had procured evidence in support of the preamble, that the witnesses were ready, and that counsel were in attendance to conduct the examination, moved that the counsel be called in.

Mr. MAGUIRE intimated his intention to move a direct negative, and then (with the permission of the House) proceeded to read a letter from the Mayor of Cork, in which that eccentric person, addressing the hon. member as "My dear Maguire," said that, taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the moment and the great interests of Ireland involved in the measure now before Parliament, he had determined to place his resignation in the hands of Mr. Maguire and of The O'Donoghue. His worship added that he had accepted the office of mayor with a desire to act for the public good, and to protect the humbler classes of the community from the arbitrary administration and violation of the law, and that the language attributed to him did not in any way express, or represent his real meaning, as he looked for the regeneration of his native country not to physical force, but to remedial measures to be battled for on the floor of the House of Commons.

The O'DONOGHUE intimated that Mr. O'Sullivan had authorised him to state that he intended at once to write to the town clerk of Cork to place his resignation in the hands of the town council. The hon. member added that from his knowledge of the Mayor he was persuaded the House might with confidence rely upon any promise he might make.

Mr. GLADSTONE, on the part of the Government, accepted the guarantees given by the members for the city of Cork and for Tralee, and observed that as the resignation of the Mayor had been voluntary, and as law and order had been vindicated, the Government did not wish to press unduly on an individual, and would allow the matter to stand over until sufficient time had been afforded the municipality to elect another Mayor. If this were done, and an assurance given that Mr. O'Sullivan would not again put himself forward for the mayoralty, he thought the Bill might be dropped, as well as all further proceedings connected with it.

Admiral SEYMOUR obtained leave to bring in a Bill to extend the period during which orphan and deserted children may be kept at nurse from five to ten years.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

THE Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice, left Osborne at a quarter before three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and arrived at Windsor Castle at twenty minutes before seven. Her Majesty crossed over from Gosport in her royal yacht *Alberta*, Captain his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, G.C.B. The suite in attendance consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Florence Seymour, Major-General Sir T. M. Biddulph, Lord Alfred Paget, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, the Rev. R. Duckworth, and Mr. Sahl.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Christian, their Highnesses Prince Christian Victor and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, and their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Victoria of Wales, preceded Her Majesty by way of Southampton, and arrived at Windsor at a quarter past two o'clock. Lady Susan Melville and Sir John Cowell were in attendance.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, attended by Lieutenant Colonel Elphinstone, has arrived at the Castle from Greenwich-park.

His Highness Hassan Pasha, son of the Viceroy of Egypt, arrived at the Castle in the afternoon, attended by Colonel Gamble, C.B. Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, Mdle. Musurus, and Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain, also arrived.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Princess Beatrice, drove out on Monday afternoon, attended by the Marchioness of Ely.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice, left Windsor Castle on Tuesday morning at twenty minutes past ten, and drove to the Great Western Railway Station in Windsor and proceeded by special train to London to hold the drawing-room. On arriving at Paddington Her Majesty and the royal family proceeded in open carriages to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 17th Lancers.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Louise, drove out in the afternoon and honoured Lady Phipps with a visit to Kensington Palace, attended by the Marchioness of Ely and the Hon. Florence Seymour.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales left Paris on Tuesday evening for London, via Dover.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOM.—Her Majesty held a Drawing-room at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday afternoon.

THE QUEEN'S LEVEE.—Notice has been given that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will, by command of the Queen, hold a levee at St. James's Palace on behalf of Her Majesty, on Tuesday, the 1st of June, at two o'clock. It is the Queen's pleasure that presentations to his Royal Highness at the levee shall be considered as equivalent to presentations to Her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the Hotel Bristol, Paris, on Wednesday morning last week, about nine o'clock, and were shortly after waited upon by his Excellency Lord Lyons. In the afternoon they were out and about. In the evening they were present at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, the piece given being *Patrie*.

On Thursday their Royal Highnesses visited the Emperor and Empress at the Tuilleries, and remained a long time.

The Prince and Princess of Wales went in the evening to the Folies Dramatiques to witness the performance of *Le Petit Faust*. Their royal highness afterwards honoured with their presence a ball given by the Countess de Pourtales in her hotel, Rue Tronchet. The Archduke Victor Louis was also present.

On Friday a grand review, held in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, took place on the training-ground of the Bois de Boulogne, and passed over with great success. The troops began to take their places about two, and were drawn up in five lines, under the chief command of General de Mirandol. About 6,000 men of all arms were present. The Prince and Princess of Wales came together in a Court carriage, his royal highness in a hussar uniform and the princess in a striped black and white silk dress and blue bonnet with white violette. The whole force in the end filed past and went off the ground immediately after, the proceedings terminating at a little past five.

The Prince Imperial called on Saturday with General Frossard, his governor, to pay a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, but their royal highnesses had gone out a little before.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left Paris on Friday evening, and arrived at Charing-cross terminus on Wednesday morning shortly before seven o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses immediately drove to Marlborough House. We are told that the Prince and Princess both looked remarkably well.

MORE DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

The *Cork Reporter* gives the following account of a robbery of arms on Tuesday night, last week:—The place from which the property was taken was a goods-forwarding store, in Fish-street, kept by Mr. Conolly. The statement of Mrs. Buckley, the wife of a man in charge of the yard, is that soon after ten o'clock the bell of the house was rung, when she proceeded to open the door, thinking it was a carman for whom she was waiting, who was to convey a car-load of furniture to Queens-town, and was to have called about twelve o'clock, when, to her great surprise, she was accosted by seven or eight men, who demanded the keys of the yard, which demand, it is scarcely necessary to say, was complied with, the woman being completely stupefied by the sudden appearance of such a number of men. When in possession of the keys they proceeded to a general search of the place, three of the men keeping the woman in the hall. A son of Mrs. Buckley's hearing the voices in the hall, came down stairs, and was also kept in custody until the other men reappeared. Previous to their departure Mrs. Buckley and her son were cautioned that if they moved out of the house for an hour they should take the consequences. Mrs. Buckley immediately informed her husband of what had occurred, and he, accompanied by his wife, made an inspection of the premises and discovered that the goods store, the key of which was kept by a man named Crowley, had been broken into. Crowley was at once sent for, and, on examination, it was found that two boxes, the property of Captain Maquay, had been broken open—one containing two military cloaks, a military coat, and some packages of shot; the other, books, maps, &c.

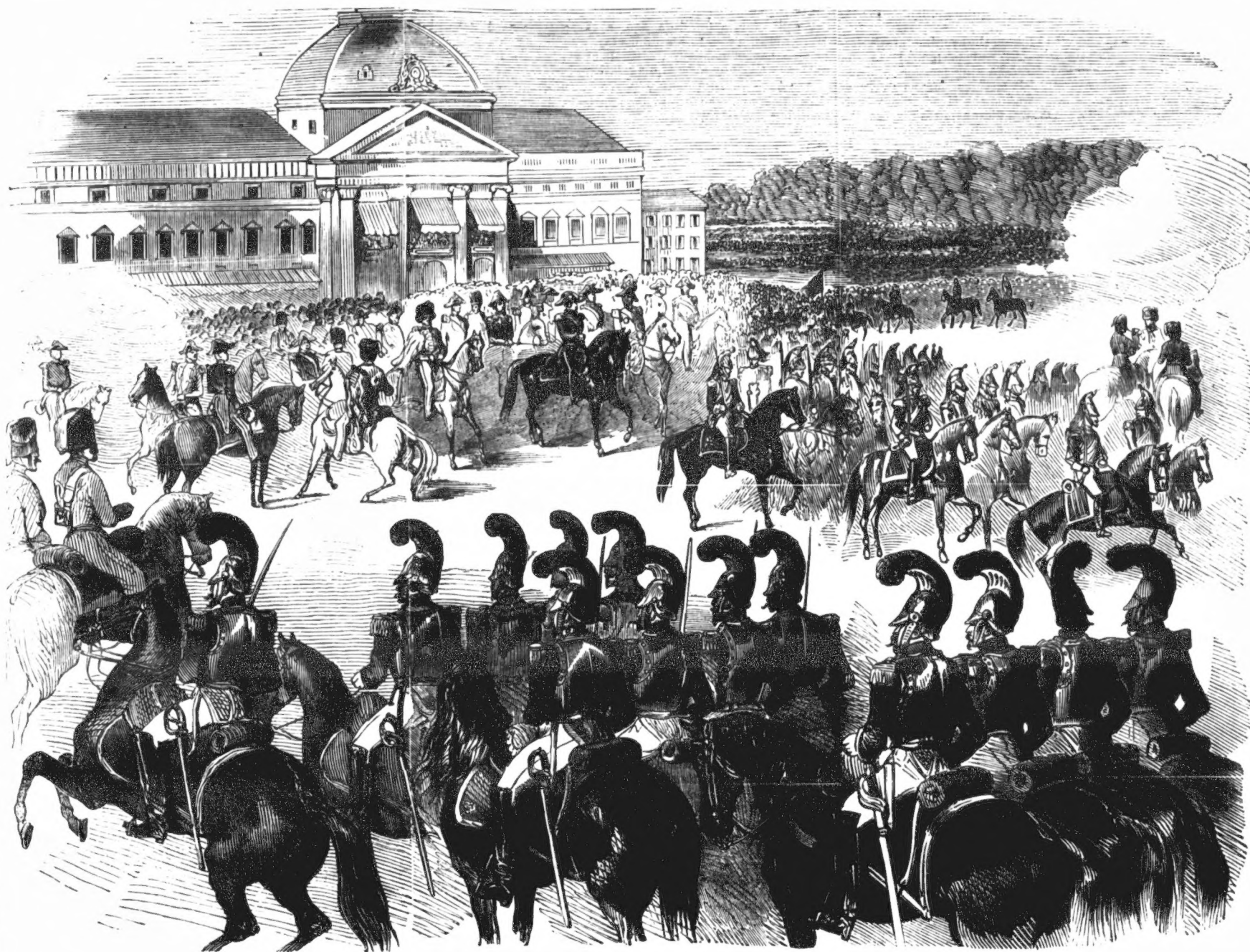
The following are later particulars:—

DUBLIN, Thursday Night.—Eugene Ferris was arrested at Cork to-day on suspicion of being connected with the late robbery of arms at Mr. Paul's. The prisoner, who was handcuffed, broke the handcuffs and escaped through the crowd, who covered his retreat. Ferris has been already imprisoned for Fenianism.

Friday Morning.—In the course of Wednesday night or early on Thursday morning a gun manufactory in Belfast was broken into and robbed of upwards of £100 worth of breech-loaders and revolvers. The perpetrators are supposed to be Fenians. Five arrests have been made.



THE GRAND REVIEW BEFORE THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN PARIS.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)



THE GRAND REVIEW BEFORE THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES IN PARIS.—(SEE FIRST PAGE.)

The Last Cruise of Mark Bratts.

A LEGEND OF NORTH WALES.

By A. H. WALL.

PART II.

Those present looked at each other, and seemed to understand and respect his meaning, for while some changed the subject, others prevented his departure, and induced him to fill a fresh pipe and resume his seat. Then a song was called for, but, while it was in progress, I observed the old man's brown and wrinkled face grow more and more melancholy, that he was gradually becoming restless and anxious, and that he at last stole quietly and unobserved away.

In the meantime the landlord had whispered to me behind his hand that this old fisherman's name was Bratts, and that what he meant was that he was thinking of his dead brother Mark, who lost his life on a smuggling expedition on that very night close upon forty years ago. Some one, at my request, afterwards volunteered to tell us all about it. Little did I think whose story I was about to listen to.

"Jane Morgan," began the ancient story-teller, and my heart leaped as he thus unexpectedly mentioned her name, "Jane Morgan" said he, "was, perhaps, the prettiest little lass in all Wales. She was born in this village, and so was her father, and his father before him, for the matter of that. They say that she had fairy blood in her veins, and that this was why she danced so lightly and sank so sweetly at our merry makings, but all I know is that I never saw a girl with eyes so bright, hair so golden like, or a figure that looked to belong so much to the air as hers did. Why, when she danced she never seemed to touch the ground, and when she walked it seemed as if she could fly much easier. She never opened her mouth to talk without making you feel as if the birds were singing to you in the sunshine, and if she sang it would seem just as if an angel were playing on some wonderful harp and leading you straight up to heaven! I'm an old man now, but if I were twice as old I should still remember poor Jane Morgan, and not all the troubles and losses I've known have ever seemed so hard to bear as it was to see her—but there, all that's to come—*hai how!*"

"Mark Bratt was a fine young fellow, too, as ever stepped in shoe leather, and when he began to court pretty Jane we all thought that he would be the lucky man, and so he was, leastways, so far as gaining her love went, although—but there, all that's to come—*uola! uola!*"

"Old Morgan was a widower at that time, and was, perhaps, as well-to-do a man as any in the village. He was dotingly fond of Jane, and cause he had to be so, for never

could there have been a more industrious, attentive, or affectionate daughter than she was. Her cottage was the picture of neatness and cleanliness, and there was something about it, I don't know what it was, but it was something that everybody felt, something that seemed part of herself—something that was somehow prettier and better, more light and graceful like, more bright and cheerful than could be found in other homes in our village. Perhaps it was the way she put the things together, or perhaps it was all caused by her having fairy blood in her veins, I don't know.

"Jane and Mark grew very fond of each other, and old Morgan didn't seem to object to that sort of thing, until Mark began to talk of marriage, and then he ups and he tells him as any man living were not a-going to take his daughter to a worse home than he had provided for her, and that neither Jane nor Mark must expect his consent to their marriage until they could begin their married life in a prudent and respectable way.

"Well, Mark was cast down at this, but bless you, Jane soon cheered him—she could cheer any one up, she could—and set him a-going again. And so they went on a whole twelvemonth—dancing together, walking together, sitting together over her father's fireside, and hoping for the best. But luck went against them, fish were scarce, and it appeared as if their marriage-day got farther and farther off the longer they waited. She, good, patient little soul, didn't seem to mind it so much, but he grew peevish and restless like, and used to talk wildly about what he would do if by it he could only get money enough to satisfy old Morgan and marry his daughter. The gentry used to take great notice of her, and twice an artist man came a distance of many miles to make a picture of her, and so Mark got to think how some one much richer and higher than a poor fisherman might come and snatch her away from him, and this made him sometimes desperate and savage like, but only when she wasn't by to soothe him with her smiles, or win him back to confidence by one mournful "How-could-you, Mark?" sort of glance of her true, earnest eyes.

"At that time there was a man named George Simpson living near here. He was a jolly sort of man enough, and most people seemed to like him very well, especially at first. Some liked him well enough at last, but they were of his own kind—men who, when they knew him better, or rather worse, only thought the more of him. He was looked upon as a man of great wealth amongst our poor fishermen, and was known all round the coast as a notorious smuggler. The king's men knew it as well as we did, only they could never bring it home to him in a way which the lawyers said it must be before the law could act. Well, I suppose we were none of us very particular in those days; I know we were always ready enough to lend a hand in getting a cargo ashore, and often earned a deal more in that way than we can now do in

what they call more honest ways—old Morgan with the rest of us.

"But Jane—I suppose the fairy blood had something to do with that, too—she held out against this sort of thing, didn't take kindly to it, talked as if she thought the king's men had the right, and that we were altogether wrong. I didn't exactly understand how she made it out, myself, but she seemed to convince Mark, and so, although he grumbled a bit, he kept away from us when we were working for Captain Simpson, as we did on many a dark night, and often in the very teeth of the revenue officers.

"At last there came an artist man who wanted to make pictures of Jane. He made one of my head, and one of old Morgan's head, and one of the Great Orme's Head, and some of the village, and so on. He used to live in old Morgan's cottage. Of course he fell in love with Jane, everybody seemed to do that, men, women and children, dogs, birds and horses,—all through the fairy blood that was, I expect.

"It soon seemed as if all this artist's delight was in what he called improving Jane's education—as if he, or anyone else for the matter of that, could ever improve her! He had some conceit that fellow had! Jane took kindly to him, though, but then she took kindly to every decent body, she used to do all he told her to do—inking her pretty fingers and spoiling her bright eyes over his confounded books, and saying it would instruct her mind and purify her thoughts—purify her thoughts indeed, purify her fiddle sticks! Mark got jealous of this chap, and I think I did too, for the matter of that, and so it came about that Mark one day got up a quarrel with her, or tried to do so, but, bless you, she wasn't the right sort to quarrel, she wasn't, and she only cried and said he was unjust and cruel. Mark and I were great friends then, and he told me all about it. When she said that, he fired up, said she never called him such names before, and that he knew what it meant well enough, so he left her crying and sobbing poor wench, as if her young heart would break. But, lor bless you, he was just as much cut up as she was, and cried, too, like a great baby when he thought no one saw him.

"They were soon friends again, but from that time forward Mark resolved to throw away no chance of making money. And the chance came much too soon for the sort of chance it turned out to be.

"One dark winter night when the smuggler's lugger was coming in with a good wind and a heavy cargo, the cunning revenue officers got scent of her, and there was a bit of scuffle ashore, in which one of the smugglers got shot dead.

"Well, Mark Bratts took this poor fellow's place, hoping, in a trip or two, to win enough to gain old Morgan's consent to his marriage. I remember he went on board one cold winter morning; and I was the last to shake hands with him, before he set sail for Holland.

"Poor Jane turned pale and looked very sad when she heard of it—he never told her himself—and I've no doubt her

relatives, the fairies, gave her a sort of inkling as to how it would all turn out. Any way she certainly grew so anxious and melancholy, that it was quite saddening to look at her.

"The lugger was expected back on the evening of Christmas-day, and careful preparations had been made to run her cargo inland. That day we saw a king's cutter cruising about the coast, and naturally felt anxious for the safety of Simpson's lugger. Poor Jane was on the Head all day long, looking out for her lover; but we didn't much expect the smugglers would come ashore while daylight lasted, although there wasn't so much of that, either, because of the fog. It began to snow as it got dark, much as it did to-night, and soon after a fierce nor' east wind got up blowing hard right on shore. Poor Jane, it seems, sat up all night, and kept coming outside her cottage door, fancying she heard all sorts of noises, that she never could hear, for what could she expect to hear in the rushing roar of such a wind, and in the thunder of the waves, which were running right up the face of the great rock, and almost sending their spray showering over its huge head? As to seeing, why it was as dark as pitch.

"Early in the morning we heard guns to seaward, which brought us all out of doors; the women with white faces and trembling lips, and the men with fierce, eager eyes, and curses which expressed no good feeling towards the murdering revenue officers. But the first to reach the top of the great Head was an old fisherman and a young girl—old Morgan, and his daughter Jane. I thought myself tolerably strong and active, but they had fought their way against the terrible wind, and had scrambled up before me. And there she stood, awfully near to the verge of the precipice, with outstretched neck, clenched hands, and wildly distended eyes, looking down into the utter darkness, where every now and then red flashes of fire burst out from guns and pistols, doing deadly work. Her hair was streaming out loose in the blast, and her cloak and petticoats wildly tossing and flapping about her. I grasped her by the hand, my heart thumping against my ribs at her danger, and some one else grasped me firmly by my other hand; but she wouldn't move, although I prayed her to come away. I durstn't have laid my hand upon her in the way of force, unless in sheer desperation, no, not to save a dozen lives!

"At last the grey light began to dawn, and bit by bit we made out what was going on. Within a league of the rocks were the two vessels, the cutter and the lugger; the last labouring under a spread of canvas that seemed enough to snap her masts, and drive her hull deep down under water. It was a race for life with them, and they were desperate men terribly hot with passion, and past caring about danger. As the lugger came nearer, I could dimly make out the kegs piled up upon her deck, and fancied rightly enough, as it afterwards turned out, that I could see my poor mate, Mark Bratts, standing to the helm with a heap like a dead man huddled at his feet.

"The smugglers' game was evidently to get across the bar, for they knew well that, although there was depth enough for the lugger to cross, the cutter would be wrecked if she followed them. Indeed, being of so much heavier tonnage, she was even then in danger through venturing so near shore in such a gale. As the chase reached this critical stage, we grew almost frantic with excitement; some of us shouted words of wild encouragement—just as if they had a chance of hearing us—some of us took off our jackets, and tossed them up, until one of the fierce gusts tore them from our grasp.

"At last, just as there was a lull of the wind, we all set up a great, joyous, triumphant shout! The cutter was evidently preparing to abandon the pursuit. But that shout ended in a scream of horror from the women, and high up above all the other voices rang out the mad, hoarse screech of poor Jane Morgan. A chain-shot from the revenue vessel had swept away the lugger's main-mast, and for a moment, as it seemed to the women, all was over! But women knew better. In a minute the stays were cut away, the wreck cleared, the lugger swept like a bird round the Great Orme's Head, and—hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!—there she was, safe, safe! brought over the sand-bank with a slight shock, and floating in good smooth water! The daring outlaws set up a shout of savage triumph and defiance as the cutter, delivering another and nearly harmless broadside, stood off shore, and not a minute too soon either.

"With the swift flight of a winged sea-bird, Jane Morgan darted down the path, followed the course of the lugger along the shore to the rocky bay in which she rode at anchor, and was the first to spring into the boat which first reached its side. In a moment she was abroad, calling wildly, "Mark! Mark! Mark!" and before any one could cover the awful sight from her eyes, or catch her in his arms, she had fallen, with a wild convulsive cry of horror, on the dead body of her lover. There he lay, poor fellow, horribly mutilated; only to be recognised by the bright pea-jacket, which was her own last gift, and by the brass buckles her father had bestowed upon him when she was first engaged to him as his future bride.

"When I lifted her up, and saw how still and white she was, my heart gave a great leap and then stood motionless. Her father took her from me with a groan, and bore her back into the boat: but those sweet blue eyes never opened again. The darling's angel-voice was to be heard never again! She was dead, mates, dead!"

The rude fisherman passed his horny hand slowly across his eyes as he finished his Christmas tale, and I drew back to hide my emotion in a farther and a darker corner of the room. For a few minutes there was silence amongst us, and we heard the wind moaning in the chimney, and the surge hoarsely roaring far away down in the rocky caverns beneath us. In those few moments she rose up before me as I last saw her, with her large, earnest blue eyes, full of innocent frankness; her smooth young cheeks fresh with blooming healthiness; with her sylph-like figure and her clustering curls of bright golden hair—she came to me once again so like her own sweet girlish self—so much more real-like than any other fancy-created image I had ever known, that for the moment I almost thought it was her own old self, unchanged by the years which separated us, and that my life in London and the story I had just listened to were but the empty creations of a fading dream.

THE END.

A TURNPIKE collector at Romsey has been fined for illegally demanding and receiving the sum of 2s. 6d. as toll for a velocipede.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

At Shipley, a few days ago, a carpenter named Robert Harding, who died in his 83rd year, was buried, his funeral being attended by nearly the whole of his 134 direct descendants, as well as by some of his relations-in-law.

ACCIDENT TO AN EXPRESS TRAIN.—On Sunday morning the Scotch express ran into a goods train at Thirsk Station, smashing several carriages. No persons have been reported killed, but several people were seriously injured.

GREAT FIRE AT PLYMOUTH.—A large fire broke out at Mr. Serpell's biscuit manufactory, Lambhay-hill, Plymouth, at three o'clock, on Sunday morning. Engines were immediately on the spot, but to little purpose, for the building was totally destroyed. The damage is estimated at several thousand pounds. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A SINGULAR excuse for attempting to commit suicide was made before the Liverpool magistrates on Saturday. A man named Griffiths had been apprehended by a police officer in the act of hanging himself up to a beam. When remonstrated with his excuse was that he had got wet, and that he was "hanging himself up to dry." The magistrates discharged him.

THE DEFALCATIONS BY A COUNTY COURT OFFICIAL.—Samuel Drew Foulkes, late Deputy Registrar at the Wolverhampton County Court, has been brought up on remand, charged on five separate cases with fraudulently altering an original record of the County Court. The depositions taken on the previous occasion were read over, and the prisoner was formally committed to take his trial at the Assizes on each of the charges. Bail refused.

ONE evening last week eight youths got into a small punt to have a row on the dock water at Newport. One of them, who had been cautioned by his companions against "larking," leant to the side of the boat where three were already sitting, and it immediately turned keel uppermost, all the lads being thrown into the water. Captain Harvey, of the steamship Hastings, and his crew succeeded in saving six of the youths, but two, named George Chinn and George Adams, youths about seventeen years of age, were drowned.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILLWRIGHT.—An inquest has been held at Leeds on the body of Mr. William Hustler, a master millwright, of Stanningley, who had died from injuries received at his own works. About a fortnight ago he threw his arm across a slide lathe, in order to reach some article out of the window, and in so doing some portion of his smock was caught by the machine, which was in motion, and his left arm was severely fractured above the elbow, and his shoulder put out. He was rescued as soon as possible, but his health not being good at the time of the accident, he sank under the effects. Verdict "Accidental Death."

AN UNPROCKED PRIEST.—An unrocked priest, named Pallara, has just been tried at Florence for abduction. The accused belonged to the Order of Franciscans until 1860, when he quitted the Church, and led an adventurous sort of existence, giving lessons and changing from Catholic to Protestant and back to his former religion as circumstances required. Under a promise of marriage he succeeded in seducing a young girl, a minor daughter of the persons with whom he lodged, his quality of ecclesiastic having been kept secret from the family. He finally borrowed money from the parents, and disappeared with the girl, but was soon after arrested. On the trial he was condemned to three years' imprisonment.

DROWNING.—An inquest was held on Monday by Dr. Diplock, at Brentford, respecting the death of Mr. W. Rippon Gale, aged twenty-three, a clerk in a tea merchant's office in Eastcheap. The deceased went out on Saturday afternoon with a companion, and went to Kew, where they remained at the Star and Garter Inn drinking and playing at billiards until night. They at length went to the railway station, but having missed their train they returned to the bar of the inn. Shortly afterwards the deceased, who was not sober, went out, and was never seen again alive. His body was found in the Thames by a fisherman near the water's edge, on the western side of Kew Bridge, about four o'clock the next morning. The jury returned a verdict of "Suffocation by accidental drowning."

A FATHER AND DAUGHTER BURNED TO DEATH.—About four o'clock one morning last week, William M'Cutcheon, farm-grieve at Penklyn, near Garliestown, but who resided in Darliestown with his daughter Mary, a girl about 15 years of age, got up to light the fire. He lighted a candle and went to a coal cellar near his daughter's bed. While getting out the coal he allowed the candle to touch the curtains of the bed, which soon blazed up. In his efforts to extinguish the flames his clothes became ignited, as well as those of his daughter. Seizing the girl in his arms he carried her out of the house, the little clothes which both had on being nearly consumed before they reached the outside. Assistance was promptly obtained, but the unfortunate persons were so severely injured that they died on the Friday morning.

SUICIDE OF A LADY.—An inquest has been held at Winthorpe, Nottingham, on the body of Charlotte Netherville Handley, aged 48, wife of the Rev. W. Handley, rector of that parish. The deceased lady was observed on Tuesday afternoon last week walking along the banks of the Trent, near Winthorpe. After this she was not again seen alive. It was expected that she would return home to dinner at three o'clock, but she did not do so, and an alarm being raised the river was searched and the body found. Before entering the water the deceased had divested herself of her orinoline and other clothes. In one of her pockets a gold watch was found which had stopped at three o'clock, the hour she was expected home to dine. It was shown that the poor lady had lately been in very depressed spirits, but she had had no quarrel with her husband or friends, and the jury, believing her to have been temporarily insane, returned a verdict to that effect.

ATTEMPTED FRAUD UPON UNDERWRITERS.—The United States Marshal at New Orleans has just succeeded in detecting a gross attempt at what may be termed a theft upon the underwriters of New Orleans and Liverpool. The ship C. C. Colson, which had taken in, at New Orleans, what was supposed to be a full cargo of cotton—in fact, bills of lading for 889 bales had been signed—in good condition, has, according to the latest advices received in Liverpool, been seized by the authority of the United States Marshal just as she was about sailing for Liverpool. Acting upon some private information, the marshal caused the ship to be detained and her cargo discharged, when it was discovered that, instead of having 889

bales of good cotton on board, she had only 200 bales of dirty trashy stuff. The vessel and the alleged 889 bales were, it is said, fully insured both in this country and America, and there is not the slightest doubt that had the C. C. Colson gone to sea she would have met with "bad weather," and of course gone down.

DEATH OF A MEDICAL MAN FROM POISON.—An inquest was held on Monday at Bermondsey, by Mr. Carter, respecting the death of Mr. William Canter, aged thirty-five years, an assistant to Dr. Downs, of White-street. The deceased had been assistant to Dr. Downs for the last fifteen years, but latterly had not enjoyed very good health, and was unable to sleep. On the Thursday afternoon he said that he had taken chloroform to make him sleep, and hoped he had not taken too much. Shortly after this a fall was heard in the parlour, and the deceased was found lying upon the floor on his face. He was quite insensible, and died in a short time. Dr. Downs said the deceased died from the effects of prussic acid. He (witness) was of opinion that the deceased had taken chloroform to produce sleep, and that afterwards, finding himself sick, he had taken the prussic acid to allay the sick feeling, and had taken an overdose. He had no reason to believe that Canter intended to commit suicide. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from misadventure."

PROSECUTION OF BETTING MEN.—On Thursday last week, at Sheffield, a tobacconist named Freeman was charged with keeping a place for betting purposes. It was proved by two police officers that, acting on the authority of the chief constable, they went to Freeman's shop, and entered a room at the back. Freeman was standing inside a kind of desk, which was separated from the rest of the room by some curtains. The officers asked him what he was laying against certain horses which they named, and on his telling them they made bets with him. Subsequently one of the horses they backed proved to be a winner, and on going to Freeman's they received their winnings. The bench fined the defendant £50 and full costs. He was also fined £5 and costs in two other cases. Another case was that of James Hoyland, also a tobacconist, living in Waingate. There were two informations against him, and the evidence was of a precisely similar character to that given in the previous case. The bench inflicted a fine of £50 and costs upon the first information, and £5 upon the second. James Nixon, landlord of the Bull and Mouth, Waingate, was the next defendant. The bench thought this case was worse than the others, as Nixon was in a different position to the rest of the defendants, and they inflicted a penalty of £100 and the full costs.

FATAL COLLISION ON THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—A collision, which has proved fatal, occurred on Sunday morning on the above railway, near Thirsk. It appears that the Scotch express to London passes near the town of Thirsk about 3.40 a.m., and that shortly before that hour a heavy luggage train had been put on the siding on the east of the railway, there to wait until the express had passed. The express travelled at the rate of more than forty miles an hour, and, instead of keeping on the main line, it ran on to the siding and with fearful violence into the luggage train, breaking into fragments the last three trucks. The engine of the passenger train embedded itself in the adjoining embankment, overturning and smashing several of the carriages, and also the guards' vans attached to the train. It is supposed that the collision occurred from the points on the siding not having been closed, and thus causing the express to leave the main line. Six of the passengers were injured, three of them very seriously,—viz., Mr. Easton, a banker's clerk from Glasgow, and Mr. Nemo and his son, the former a guard in the company's service. The son was jammed between two carriages, and had to be sawn out. His thigh and arm were broken, and his father had one of his legs broken. The stoker and driver of the express were also rather severely hurt. One of Mr. Easton's legs was fearfully lacerated, the flesh being completely torn off. Those who were the most injured were taken to the Railway Tavern, close by, but Mr. Easton, at his own desire, was afterwards conveyed to York. On his arrival in that city he was taken to the North-Eastern Hotel, and attended by two surgeons, but he succumbed to the shock he had sustained, and died on Monday afternoon. The other sufferers are stated to be doing well.

DESTRUCTION OF PAPER MILLS AT ILFORD.—The greatest excitement prevailed during Sunday at Ilford, in Essex, owing to the raging of one of the most extensive conflagrations that has occurred in that part of the county of Essex for several years past. The premises in which the disaster commenced were the well-known steam power mills termed the Ilford Paper Mills, the property of Messrs. Simpson and Co. The property covered an immense space of ground. Several large compartments were used as stores, and at the time of the outbreak contained property valued at some thousand pounds, which it is to be regretted has been destroyed. Shortly before daybreak a mounted police officer of the K division of police whilst riding along his beat had his attention directed to the mills by seeing a lurid glare in what is termed the bleaching warehouses. Upon getting to the windows he found that the whole of the stock in that part of the building was burning and making a noise like several furnaces in full play. A powerful manual engine was soon despatched from the Romford Brewery, and subsequently another arrived from West Ham. Mr. Withers, the foreman of the London Salvage Corps, with a powerful body of men, by direction of Mr. Superintendent Swanton also proceeded with all possible expedition to the scene. The fire by that time was raging fearfully. The flames were completely unrestrained, and there being a stiff breeze at the time, the fire was driven into workshop after workshop, as well as into that part of the premises containing the most valuable goods, except the machinery, namely, the stores. So great was the reflection caused by the conflagration that many thousand spectators were attracted to the scene from Romford, West Ham, Stratford, and more distant places in Essex. The damage done, may be thus described:—"Bleaching rooms burnt out, the boiling rooms nearly destroyed, the packing rooms all but burnt out, the stores (consisting of two floors of warehouses) nearly burnt out, and roof destroyed." The mill was insured in two London offices.

THE *British Medical Journal* announces that the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons have accepted from Mr. Erasmus Wilson, F.R.S., the sum of £5,000, together with a fine collection of drawings and models, for the endowment of a Professorship of Diseases of the Skin. It is believed that the first series of lectures in connection with this chair will be delivered by its founder.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

The *Newcastle Chronicle* says that the Cheviot Hills were "white with snow" on Sunday.

The Prince and Princess Christian visited the Children's Hospital in Great Ormond-street on Monday.

A severe and protracted thunderstorm raged in Birmingham on Monday afternoon and evening. Rain fell in torrents, with hailstones of a large size.

MONSIGNOR DUPANLOUP, Bishop of Orleans, will visit Rome after the fete in honour of the memory of Joan of Arc. He is going to try and get that heroism canonized, and will, in all probability be successful.

The dean of Winchester (the Rev. Thomas Garnier) has resigned the Rectory of Bishopstoke, after holding it for a period of sixty-two years, in consequence of his age and increasing infirmities. The Dean is in his ninety-fourth year.

The archdeaconry of Canterbury, which has become vacant by the death of the Venerable J. Croft, M.A., is the first valuable piece of preferment which has fallen to the gift of the present Archbishop. Annexed to it is a canonry worth £1,000 a year. Archdeacon Croft was one of the oldest clergymen in England.

THE EASTERN FISHERIES.—The delivery of mackerel for the season has commenced at Great Yarmouth. Prices have ranged from 52s. to 70s. per 120. The spring herring fishery has been prosecuted with increased success by the Lowestoft boats during the past week.

The polling at Youghal has resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Guest. The numbers were—Guest, 129; Green, 125. The closeness of the numbers may very likely lead the defeated party to risk a petition.

The marriage banns of the Rev. Benjamin Speke, whose disappearance caused so much commotion a year ago, were published for "the third time of asking" on Sunday, at the little church of Corsham Side, near Chippenham. Mr. Speke is about to marry a Miss Fuller of that neighbourhood.

HASSAN PASHA, son of the Viceroy of Egypt, Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador, and Mille Musurus arrived at Windsor on Monday on a visit to the Queen. The Nawab Nazim of Bengal and two of the princes of his family, attended by Colonel Layard, paid a visit to the British Museum on the same day.

The excitement in Cork appears to have had the effect of hastening the voluntary departure for America of several of the Fenian prisoners lately released. Patrick Barry, of Fermoy and Michael O'Ryan, of Roscarberry, who had been in confinement under a sentence of seven years' penal servitude, have sailed from Queenstown to the United States.

The King of Prussia has just had exhibited in one of the rooms of the Chamber of Deputies a magnificent vase destined to be presented to the Swiss General Dufour, as an acknowledgment of the services rendered by that officer in the conclusion of the convention of Geneva relative to aid to the wounded on fields of battle.

In consequence of the many complaints which have been made of the annoyance and obstruction caused by persons driving velocipedes on the pavement, a general order has been issued to the metropolitan police calling attention to the 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 60, sec. 72, which makes it unlawful to drive a carriage of any description on any footpath or causeway.

GREAT PLOUGHING MATCH IN FRANCE.—Agricultural gatherings in France are becoming as common as they are on this side of the Channel. The past week witnessed a great meeting near the old cathedral town of Chartres, where a most important trial of ploughs came off. Upwards of 50 competitors appeared upon the field. The first prize, a gold medal and 200*l.*, was carried off by a man sent from England by Messrs. Howard, of Bedford.

MR. JAMES SANDERSON, in a letter to the *Times*, says that he present aspect of the corn crops is promising. The temporary check given to wheat during the cold month of March had a favourable tendency, as it strengthened the roots of the plants, and gave stamina to the succulent stems. The cold nights of last week have adversely affected wheat on cold retentive soils, and on such land it has assumed a blanched and somewhat stunted appearance. With this exception however, wheat is everywhere forward, well planted, and vigorous.

MR. PASSMORE EDWARDS, who unsuccessfully contested Truro, at the general election in the Liberal interest, addressed the electors of Liskeard on Monday night, but in consequence of his being so late in the field he declined to be proposed. Mr. Horsman defended his political conduct at a crowded meeting on Monday night. Resolutions were declared carried for Mr. Horsman against Sir F. Lyett, and the latter gentleman, who had promised to support the second reading of the Permissive Bill, intimated his wish to retire.

CHARTERHOUSE MUSICAL PERFORMANCES.—The annual concert of the pupils of the Charterhouse took place on Tuesday, in the great hall of the institution, under the directorship of Mr. Hullah, who presided at the pianoforte, and played a concerto of his own composition. The performers (consisting solely of the scholars) manifested the progress of musical culture at this school by the correct rendering of the parts allotted to them, and at the conclusion were warmly greeted by their friends and school-fellows.

REVIEW AT READING.—On Tuesday one of the largest military gatherings ever known in the neighbourhood of Reading took place in Bulmershe Park, the seat of Mr. J. J. Wheble, when a great concourse of civilians assembled to witness the manoeuvres. The corps taking part in the review were the Royal Berks Militia, commanded by Colonel Lord Norreys; the Bucks Militia, under the command of Colonel Lord Carington; the 1st Berks Administrative Battalion of Rifle Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Lindsay, V.C., M.P., and Major Sir Paul Hunter; and the Eton Corps. The number of each corps was exceedingly good.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.—This young nobleman has been invested at Jerusalem with the spurs and sword of the celebrated Godfrey de Bouillon, making him a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. The ceremony was performed in the Latin Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, called the Chapel of the Apparition, as it was there our Saviour is reported to have appeared to Mary Magdalene. There was mass in the morning, at which the Marquis attended, and afterwards the Latin Patriarch or superior performed the ceremonies of investiture. The sword and spurs of the great crusader are highly valued relics, used only in the investiture of knights, an honour limited to men of noble birth and of the Roman Catholic faith. —*Anglo-Albanian Gazette.*

It is perhaps significant of the economical tendencies of the day that an attempt is being made at the Mincing-lane tea auctions to dispense with brokers and sell their teas direct to the wholesale purchaser. The number of firms and individuals following the vocation of tea-broker in London is sixty-four, and although some of them are likewise colonial brokers, the introduction of the thin edge of the wedge must cause no small anxiety amongst this class. Whether the system so long adopted be broken in upon now or at some future day, it is evident that the growing keenness of competition in all trades must lead in time to considerable modifications in the commission system.

The Belfast papers mention that the guns and revolvers stolen from the shop of Mr. Neill, a gunmaker in that town, have been

found in the house of a man named Berry, who along with his son is in custody. The articles discovered were—seven revolvers, one four-barrelled repeater, two double-barrelled pistols, two single ones, two daggers, three gun-swords, a powder flask, shot bag, and a box of ball cartridge. Beneath the floor, in another place, two breech-loading double-barrelled guns were found. Both men in custody are Protestants.

GENERAL LINDSAY, as Inspector-General of Volunteers, held a second brigade field-day in Hyde-Park on Saturday afternoon. The brigade consisted of the London Scottish, the Queen's (Westminster), the Inns of Court, and the 19th Middlesex. The inspection of the South Middlesex had been fixed upon for the same time, and the St. George's Rifles, under command of Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. C. H. Lindsay, were also on the ground. It had likewise been arranged that the various City regiments, headed by the Hon. Artillery Company, should also have a march-out to Hyde Park, and about 3,000 of the City forces were on the ground. The evolutions of the volunteers were greatly interfered with by the crowd, who broke through the line, and some severe scuffles between them and the volunteers and police took place.

The result of the inquiry held last week at Manchester into the allegations of drunkenness made against the Rev. L. H. Mordaugh, perpetual curate of Haslingden, was announced on Saturday. Dr. Bayford read the judgment. The charges were all dismissed, on the ground that the evidence for the defence, on the whole outweighed the evidence on the other side. At the same time, it was remarked as a curious circumstance, and one evidently open to misconception, that the defendant should have persisted in the use of such a medicine as rum and milk instead of adopting some remedy equally efficacious and less equivocal. There had been a clear case for inquiry, and under these circumstances each party should pay their own costs.

The Marquis of Bute has left Jerusalem to visit the Lebanon. His lordship is expected to prolong his tour in the East for the next six weeks, and will not return to Cardiff Castle until the middle of July. The Countess of Loudoun and Miss Eden have also left Jerusalem for Jaffa, where the Marquis of Bute's yacht *Ladybird*, B.Y.S., is awaiting their arrival. The countess will proceed on board the *Ladybird* to Malta, whence her ladyship will continue her journey home via Marseilles and Paris. The object of the countess's visit to Malta is to inspect the monument raised a few years since to the memory of her grandfather, the Marquis of Hastings, better known as the Earl of Moira.

An English inventor has built some houses on a novel principle at New Hampton. The houses are of a cheap order, designed for labourers. He compresses straw into slabs, soaks them in a solution of flint to render them fire-proof, coats the two sides with a kind of cement or concrete, and of these slabs the cottages are built. By ingenious contrivance the quantity of joiners' work is much reduced, and the chimney is so constructed as to secure warmth with the smallest consumption of fuel, and at the same time to heat a drying closet. The cost of a single cottage of this description combining "all the requirements of health, decency, and comfort," is £85.

A GHOSTLY SOMNAMBULIST.—A young lady in Galena, in a recent fit of somnambulism, mounted a dark bay horse, and, dressed all in white, proceeded along the streets just before midnight. Her eyes were wide open, but they seemed to be gazing at nothing, and her hair hung over her shoulders and down her back. A friend who met and recognised her was afraid to awake her, but followed to see what would come of the strange freak. On turning one of the streets the party came upon a boy, who, fancying she was a ghost, began howling piteously. This awakened the young lady, who would have fallen to the ground had not the friend caught her in his arms, and, amid blushes and explanations, conveyed her to her home.

LONDON CITY MISSION.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on Monday morning, under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Hoare. The secretary read the report, which shows the number of missionaries for the past year as 361. The receipts for the general fund amount to £40,288 12s. 8d., and for the disabled missionaries' fund £496 4s. 10d., showing an increase over the preceding year of six missionaries, and in the receipts of £3,823 15s. 4d.; while in the disabled missionaries' fund there is a decrease of £217 12s. 5d. The chairman congratulated the meeting on having for the first time for some years, a sufficient balance to carry them through the coming year without anxiety; but this was mainly due to an anonymous donation of £2,000.

THE NATIONAL ARMOURY IN THE TOWER.—Attention has been more than once called to the unsatisfactory condition of the national armoury in the Tower of London. The *Builder* now announces that Mr. J. R. Planché, Somerset Herald, has been appointed by the Government to arrange the collection. An order has been sent to the Tower that he is to have all assistance necessary, and he has already made a preliminary survey previously to reporting to the Government what he considers should be done. With Mr. Planché for superintendent, and a proper use of the funds which the sight-seeing public and art-loving students furnish, and will, of course, supply to a greater amount than ever, we might hope soon to have one of the finest collections of arms and armour in the world.

STRIKES are beginning to be prevalent in Holland as well as Belgium. One is reported at Amsterdam. The ship carpenters declined to continue work unless the masters would increase their wages from 1.80*fl.* to 2*fl.* a day, the working hours to be henceforth from six in the morning till six in the evening. The masters, however, refused these proposals, and the workmen have left the yards. No disorders have taken place. Eight hundred men are now out of employment. The turf cutters at Beets (Friesland) have also struck for higher wages. Here serious disorders have taken place, and some lives have been lost. The Dutch workmen want to expel the Belgians, who work for lower wages. Our informant adds that the Dutch printers are organizing a league to obtain higher pay.

The Holborn Board of Guardians have accepted the proposal of the Poor Law Board to send their children, 170 in number, to the Central London District School at Hanwell. The sum to be paid for the maintenance of the children has not been determined by the managers of the school, but the Poor Law Board are pledged to obtain a reduction in the amount to be paid below that paid by the St. Pancras guardians for their children at the same school—9*l.* 11*d.* per head per week. The present cost of the children in the Holborn Union Workhouse is—for food, 2*s.* 7*d.*, for clothing, 4*d.* per head per week, and there are no paid officers for them; this cost is now paid by the guardians, but on the children being sent to a certified district school their whole cost will be defrayed out of the metropolitan common poor fund.

The robbery of arms in Belfast has produced great uneasiness in that town, and many rumours are in circulation in connection with it. One of these (our correspondence mentions) is, that some description of local Fenian movement had been planned for the 1st of May, but did not take place, according to the *Northern Whig*, from the non-receipt of expected "orders from America." The belief exists, probably only in the minds of alarmists, that considerable quantities of arms are secreted about the town and neighbourhood. The shop of Neill, the Belfast gunmaker, from which the seventeen pistols and guns were taken was entered by means of skeleton keys, and the robbery committed in a most clever manner, no trace of violence being visible. The five persons first arrested have been discharged, but are understood to be under surveillance. The detective force are busy, and there is a good hope of results.

REVIEW AT COLCHESTER.—On Monday, by order of the Secretary of State for War and his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, a combined inspection of regulars, militia, and volunteers was held on the Abbey Farm-field, Colchester. The total number of men inspected was about 2,500, made up as follows:—The two depot battalions stationed at Colchester, 600; the West Essex Militia, 660; the East Essex Rifles Militia, 700, and the volunteers (comprising the Chelmsford, Colchester, Witham, Braintree, Tendring Hundred, Maldon, &c., companies), about 500. Colonel Farren, C.B., commanding the garrison at Colchester, was the inspecting officer. The West Essex Militia was commanded by Colonel Ruggles Brise, the East Essex Rifles Militia by Colonel Kelly, and the volunteers by Lieutenant Colonel Tuffnell.

DEATH OF A LUNATIC ADMIRAL OF THE QUEEN.—An inquest has been held at Bethlehem Hospital, on the body of Mr. William Alfright, who died in the above asylum after a confinement of thirty years. It appeared that the deceased was formerly a master mariner in the service of the Czar of Russia. On the 20th of February, 1840, he was admitted into the hospital under a warrant signed by the then Secretary of State for the Home Department. He was not a criminal lunatic, but he expressed a partiality for Her Majesty the Queen, and that was the cause of his insanity. His age was then thirty-seven years, and his health continued good till within the last six years. He died on Saturday week. The resident medical officer of the hospital said the deceased was a good billiard player, but about six years ago his skill in that game fell off, and then his health gradually declined. He died from general debility.

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.—All the gutta percha core of the new French Atlantic Cable has been completed. The total length of the line manufactured is 3,350 miles, of which 2,700 miles have been shipped on board the vessels appointed to take part in the expedition, which is expected to start in June. The line, it may be noticed, will consist of two sections—one extending from Brest to the Island of St. Pierre, and the other connecting St. Pierre with the mainland. The landing-place on the American coast will, it is understood, be Cape May, New Jersey, opposite the Delaware River. Three ships will be engaged in laying the new cable. These are the *Great Eastern*, the *Scanderia*, and the *William Carey*. The *Great Eastern* has at present on board 2,100 miles of the deep-sea line, and the *Scanderia* 450 miles of the United States sections. At present only a short length has been shipped on board the *William Carey*.

IMPURITIES IN WATER.—In every 100,000 tons of the water supplied to London the solid impurity averages from 28 to 42 tons. In Edinburgh it averages from 11 to 14 tons; Bristol, 28 tons; Manchester, 6 tons; Dublin, 6 tons; and Glasgow, only 3 tons.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY WILLOUGHBY ROOKE, C.B., K.C.H.—We have to announce the death of the above gallant general, formerly of the 3rd or Scots Fusilier Guards, which took place on the 2nd inst. at Pilston House, Monmouthshire, at the advanced age of 86 years. The venerable officer embarked with the 3rd Guards for Holland in August, 1799, and was present in the actions of the 27th August, 10th and 19th September, and 2nd and 6th October. In 1813 he again embarked with his regiment for Holland, and in command of the 2nd Battalion was present at the advance to Antwerp, bombardment of the French fleet at Antwerp, and the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom; also the campaign of 1816, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. In recognition of his military services in the Netherlands he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and in 1833 was made a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. On attaining the rank of major-general in the army, in July, 1830, he retired from the service. The late Sir Henry was son of Colonel Charles Rooke, by his wife, daughter of Mr. Ambrose Dawson, of Langcliffe Hall, and Bolton, Yorkshire, and married the only daughter of Major Henry Rooke.

THE LONDON SICK POOR.—On Saturday, at the usual meeting of the Metropolitan Asylum Board. Dr. Brewer, M.P., in the chair, attention was drawn to some remarkable contravention of an Act of Parliament by the Poor Law Board. Dr. Cortis pointed out to the meeting on Saturday that by this Act, under which the Board was constituted, there were to be 30 elected members from parishes, and the Poor Law Board had the power to nominate 15 gentlemen; but the Board was to be in the proportion of two-thirds of elected members to one-third of nominated members. Now, however, that various parishes were being combined, as Holborn, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's into one union, and as 12 of these unions which had sent as many representatives would now only send four, there would be only 22 elected members to 15 nominated members, so that the Board would then be illegally constituted. A member here remarked, amid much laughter, that Clerkenwell, Holborn, and the others of the combined parishes were undergoing the operation of disendowment and disestablishment. The chairman said the matter brought to the notice of the Board would be a serious difficulty, and eventually it was agreed that the General Purposes Committee, which is chiefly constituted of nominated members, in whose impartiality confidence was expressed, should communicate with the Poor Law Board upon the subject, and report to the managers at a future meeting. A vast amount of general business was disposed of, and the meeting adjourned.

THE LATE PRINCE MENTCHIKOFF.—Prince Mentchikoff, whose paletot played so important a part in the events of 1853, has just died at St. Petersburg. He was a descendant of the Mentchikoff who, from a pastrycook's boy, rose to be the favourite of Peter the Great, and one of the highest dignitaries of the Russian empire. Born in 1789, he entered the army in 1805, went through the campaigns of 1813-15 as aide-de-camp to Alexander I., and was sent by the Emperor Nicolas, immediately after his accession, to conclude an alliance with the Shah of Persia against the Sultan. Prince Mentchikoff's rough manners, however, so displeased the Shah that the mission proved a failure. In 1825 he led a division against the Turks in Asia Minor, and captured Anapa. He was severely wounded in the siege of Varna, and after his recovery entered the naval service. He became an admiral in 1834, and Minister of Marine in 1836. In 1853 he was sent to Constantinople to demand of the Sultan on behalf of the Czar the right of protectorate over all the Greek Christians. He appeared before the divan in an old paletot and muddy boots, and behaved in such an outrageous manner that the Sultan, supported by the Western Powers, dismissed him. His first achievement in the war that followed was the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope. In 1854 he was Governor of the Crimea and Commandant of Sebastopol. He was recalled immediately after the death of the Emperor Nicolas, when the command was given to Prince Gortschakoff. Prince Mentchikoff then retired from the service, but he was very active to the day of his death as the leader of the old Russian Pan Slavist party.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 63,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1868. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly." —*Gazette*. Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tone, at 1*s.* 1*d.*; 1*lb.*, 2*s.* 6*d.* 12*lbs.*, 22*s.*; 24*lbs.*, 40*s.* Also at Fortnum and Mason, and all grocers and chemists.



DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN AMERICA.

CLEVER TRICK BY A CONJUROR.

A CIRCUMSTANCE in Houdin's life shows how daringly the conjurors who amuse us will often play with danger, depending on their ready fingers to secure their safety. He had performed some startling firearm tricks before a party of Arabians, making use, of course, of the ordinary form of conjuring pistol, which is so contrived that the ramrod withdraws the bullet. While the rest of the party were expressing their admiration, a crafty old Marabout, who had some suspicion of the true nature of the trick, said, "The stranger is doubtless a strong magician; will he suffer me to fire at him with my own pistols?" "Yes," said Houdin, unhesitatingly; "but first I must make invocation to those who assist me." The next day he met the same party, and offered a saucerful of bullets to the inspection of the Marabout. Satisfied that they were lead—as indeed they were—the Arab handed his pistols to Houdin, who loaded them, using the Arab's ramrod. His own friends were in terror, and even his wife, well as she knew his skill, was in perplexity when she saw him hand back to the Arab one of the loaded pistols. "Now, fire," he said. The Arab did so, and Houdin was seen with the bullet between his teeth. "Bah!" he said, seizing the other pistol, "You cannot use your own weapons! See here. You have been unable to draw blood from my flesh, and I will draw blood from yonder wall." He aimed at the wall, fired, and immediately a stain of blood was seen. The Marabout went up to the wall, and when he had dipped his finger in the blood that was trickling down, his awe and amazement were so great that his features assumed a ghastly hue. Yet the trick was simple enough, two prepared bullets having been skilfully substituted by Houdin for the leaden bullets he took up from the saucer. But the experiment was quite new, and Houdin tells us that he trembled, and could scarcely control his terror, as he saw the Marabout drawing the trigger of the pistol.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

On Sunday morning an accident of a serious nature occurred to the Scotch express, due at King's-cross at 9.40, but which did not arrive there until 12.35. The train in question was despatched from Aberdeen and "timed" punctually until it reached Thirsk, about 30 miles the other side of the York Station, when it ran into a goods train. The force of the collision was very great. The carriages, with one or two exceptions, were broken to pieces. A telegram was forwarded to York to send special carriages. From the several shattered compartments the passengers were eventually extricated—some in a fainting condition, some with bruised faces, others with broken limbs; the most serious cases being those of a Mr. Nimmo and his son, a young man in his 20th year. The former was in the employ of the Great Northern Railway Company as guard. On this occasion, however, he was travelling as passenger from Glasgow; he sustained a fractured leg and other injuries. His son had an arm and leg broken. The fore-guard, named M'Durmid, in charge of the express train, received injuries of a serious nature, and together with a gentleman travelling from Glasgow, also injured, were removed to York. The other passengers were brought to London—Dr. Kirkwood, the company's surgeon, being in attendance on the arrival of the train—and were able to proceed to their homes.

On Saturday morning, whilst a goods train was shunting at the Gretna Green Station on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, it ran off the line. Before it could be got on the line again a passenger train from Carlisle came up, and, dashing into it, split to pieces several of the waggons. The passengers, although much shaken, were not seriously injured. As the passenger train collided with the other at an angle, the engine and tender seemed to have cannoned off to the left. They went toppling down the embankment, both

of them being completely overturned, the funnel of the engine being buried in the hedge of the adjoining field, and the contents of the tender—the coals, tool boxes, &c.—being thrown out. The engineman and fireman had a most wonderful escape, sustaining no injury. The fireman was found lying among the coals of his overturned tender, apparently very little the worse for his fall.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN AMERICA.

ACCOUNTS from Canada and the North and North-Western States of America, still continue to give details of the late destructive floods, which have completely inundated many parts of the country, sweeping away portions of railway lines, bridges, farms, and homesteads. The loss of life has not been great; but the live stock on farms has suffered severely. Our two illustrations will give some idea of the destructive nature of these floods.

Dr. DUNOON says out of 18,315 patients, of all classes and both sexes, seen at the hospital of the London Mission in Peking, during four years, 634 were opium smokers, with one or two exceptions all men who applied solely to be cured of their inveterate habit. In Peking there are opium shops in almost every lane—two or three in the larger lanes. The police at night beguile their cold watches with the drug; and their offices on the streets, without fires or mats, and they themselves almost without clothes, present one of the most pitiable sights in the capital. Everywhere the poor people smoke in the largest numbers.

A MISSOURI editor speaks thus of one of his brethren of the press—"The poor, old, dilapidated piece of flesh and bones who hangs himself out every week in the *Jackson Standard*, and who, by common consent, was considered the jackass of the Editorial Union, has rattled his old skeleton at us."



DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN AMERICA.

HOLIDAY-MAKING IN RUSSIA.

THE 2nd inst. was a great day for Russia, and a correspondent supplies some most amusing and instructive details of the celebration. The Russian, it seems, loves his Easter with an especial love, and rejoices in it with the boyish unthinking gaiety of that strange Muscovite race which, through centuries of bondage and barbarism, has still preserved its quaint humour and intense enjoyment of the present moment. Coloured eggs and new toys are scattered broadcast; acquaintances meeting in the street supplement the usual hand-shaking with a hearty kiss on both cheeks; bearded giants, clad in greasy sheepskin, and but half cleansed from the grime of their week-day work, hug one another like amicable bears, and inquire after each other's health in a roar audible across the street; while on every side is heard the time-honoured greeting, "Christos voskres" (Christ is risen), answered by the unfailing countersign, "Vo istinay voskres" (He is risen indeed). And the sun glows and brightens, and the bells fill the air with their joyous peal, and the streets swarm with happy faces, and all is mirth and gladness—the spontaneous gladness of an entire nation. For on the 2nd inst. the same spirit was in every heart: as with St. Petersburg so with Astracan; as with Archangelsk, so with Odessa; throughout the length and breadth of the Emperor Alexander's realm, in all parts and places of his dominion, happiness and universal brotherhood reigned supreme for one day at least. And, moreover, as if to add fresh dignity to the great festival, it happened this year to coincide with another ceremony which might reasonably claim a place in the Muscovite calendar under the title (if a word could be found in Russ long enough to express it) of "the day of the taking out of double windows." During the winter every window is defended by a second window placed several inches behind the outer one, the space between their lower extremities being filled up with sand, which is sometimes planted with sprigs of moss or coloured paper. On the coming of spring this barrier is removed; and its removal is as unmistakable a sign of a final change of weather as the appearance of a boat on the Siberian rivers, or the standing of a knife in the butter on the homeward voyage from Rio de Janeiro.

"Though few western tourists are here to see it," writes the St. Petersburg correspondent already referred to, "no traveller's eye could desire a finer spectacle than the ceremony of last night, the midnight service of Easter Eve, which commemorates, in every church throughout Russia, the great event that gives to Sunday itself its Russian name of 'Voskresenye' (Resurrection). Nowhere is this pageant more imposing than in the great Isaac Cathedral, remarkable even among the stately churches of the metropolis for the splendour of its golden dome and vast granite monoliths. Threading his way through a labyrinth of wooden stalls twinkling with small tapers, and heaped with medals, crucifixes, leaden saints, &c., for the benefit of the orthodox, the spectator reaches the principal entrance. The huge carved doors swing heavily back, and disclose the already thronged interior; above, the shadowy expanse of the dome; beneath, the mighty arches clothed in floating shadow; while here and there a circle of light round the tall candles casts a fitful glare on the faces of the crowd, who appear and vanish like phantoms. From the central platform rolls the deep voice of the officiating priest, reciting the customary prayers in that quaint sonorous Slavonic tongue which has been well-nigh chased from the earth by the spread of modern Russ: while ever and anon the choir breaks in with its measured chant, which dies away among the giant arches in a cadence inexpressibly sweet and plaintive—the characteristic feature of Russian music. Suddenly, on every side, shoot upward little jets of flame, breaking asunder, and circling as they go. Over the tall candles on the altar—round the chandeliers suspended from the lower ceiling—up into the dim vastness of the dome itself, the fire flits like a quickening spirit, leaving in its course endless twinkling points of light, and making the vast pillars stand out like the ribs of some skeleton mammoth under the moonlight of the far north. Then at one stroke the countless faces rise to view; bearded officers, glittering in gold-laced uniform; *blaze* students, glancing around with studied indifference; low-browed peasants, their hard faces

softened by devotional fervour; beautiful girls, with long dark hair flowing over their white robes; and many, many more, of every rank and age. Slowly boom out the last strokes of midnight, and suddenly the door of the sanctuary falls back, and the attendant priests, in their high helmet-shaped caps and embroidered robes, sweep down the long vista to the central platform, where lies the coffin that typifies the great sacrifice. In another moment the coffin is raised on the shoulders of four tall deacons, and borne towards the western entrance, the priests following with bowed heads and folded arms, marching in time to a funeral chant. As they vanish through the gates whence they must make the circuit of the entire building, a solemn silence falls on the vast assemblage; all stand mutely expectant, as though awaiting some great event. Suddenly there arises a distant sound of chanting, coming gradually nearer and nearer, and at length, through the same gate by which it departed re-enters the procession—but this time in triumph! Sacred banners follow the march now, heads are proudly uplifted instead of drooping, and, mounting the platform, they wave their standards rejoicingly, while the chief priest lifts his hands on high, and shouts in a voice of thunder, 'Christ is risen!' Then



THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

bursts from the choir the grand Resurrection Anthem, while a sea of bright points surges up through the crowd, as at the same moment thousands of tapers are lighted, and on every side is heard the greeting which will ring to-day throughout the length and breadth of the land, 'Christ is risen! He is risen indeed!'

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

THE Fine Art picture, by Mrs. Criddle, on a subject of which the world will never tire, is one that all mothers and little boys and girls will dwell upon with real delight. It will cause the oft-told tale of the poor "Babes in the Wood" and of the cruel uncle, to be again narrated to many a group of eager listeners. The figures are carefully drawn, and the landscape background, with its massive trees, its ferns and brambles, and shallow pools of water, on which the moon is shining, is a perfect study.

DEATH OF A HERMIT.—A ROMANTIC STORY.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, a notable hermit, has just died near Rockingham, Iowa, aged 75 years. Thirty years ago he left England without a word to his relatives, and, going direct to Iowa, resumed his business as an attorney, rapidly winning fame in that capacity. His friends in England advertised descriptions of him, with offers of reward for tidings of his whereabouts. For years their efforts were fruitless. Knight possessed a heavy gold watch of very peculiar construction.

Descriptions of this watch were sent to the leading watch dealers in America. Knight's watch got out of order. He sent it to Philadelphia, to an establishment in which a description of the watch was posted. The proprietor wrote to the London parties that he had received the watch. Over came Knight's friends, making their way to Davenport as rapidly as the meagre travelling facilities would allow. They found the runaway. They held conference after conference with him to induce his return to England. They resorted to strategy, and endeavoured to secure his arrest for some offence, that he might be sent back a prisoner. All in vain. From that time forward, until his death on Sunday last, Knight was a changed man. He bought a small farm near Rockingham, a heavily wooded tract; erected a sort of shanty in the forest, and there alone, with no companions but his pipe, books, and papers, he spent his time. He received papers from England regularly, and loved to read of new and noted books and their authors. He cooked his own food, washed his own clothes, cut his own wood, and was his own servant generally. He rarely received callers. Sometimes he would be seized with a letter-writing fit, and a letter to his lawyers every day for a fortnight would be the result—an answer being expected by him as fully as though the matter of correspondence was of the utmost importance. And thus he lived the life of a hermit, save in relation with his attorneys alone. Why he, who was so gifted by nature and splendidly educated, chose to abandon his luxurious home and wealthy friends, make his way to the frontier of the American wilds for a residence, and then, when discovered by his friends, resort to the life of a hermit, is explained only by an admission in one of his letters to his legal friends, wherein he admits having been hopelessly cast down by disappointment in a love affair—he wooed, won, and lost a lovely English girl—lost her because she preferred a "belted knight" and a castle to a young barrister, who being a

younger son, had to make his own way to fortune and to fame.—*Cincinnati Commercial*, April 10.

I have used your Pain Killer in my family for bronchitis and bowel complaints, and repeatedly given it to my men, and in every instance with the most complete success. I believe it to be the best family medicine in use. J. WINSTANLEY, *cart proprietor, Liverpool*, Jan. 2, 1869. To P. Davis & Son.

SCIENCE AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

REVIEWS.

Household Words. Cheap edition. Part 13. (London: Ward and Lock, Paternoster row).

Messrs. Ward and Lock continue to bring out the monthly parts of this cheap re-issue of one of the best if not the best of the serials of its day, with punctuality, and the promises they made at the outset as to excellence of paper and printing have been religiously kept. The part before us contains several papers of sterling interest and the slightest item of the contents is worth reading, more than can be said in reference to many of the magazines that are now publishing.

Boston's Great Book of Poetry. Part 7. (Ward and Lock).

We have already spoken favourably of this work as a whole, and as it progresses we see no reason to modify such opinion. The biographical sketches are the most unworkmanlike part of it, the selection of poetry being a most admirable one.

The Young Englishwoman. (Ward and Lock).

The May part of this useful and entertaining publication presents its readers with a tasteful design in colours for a band or border in Berlin wool, besides the usual fashion plate and detached paper patterns. The literary part is fully up to the mark.

Boston's Dictionary of Biography. Part 4. (Ward and Lock).

The present number of this valuable work of reference contains seventeen well-executed portraits of celebrities,—royal, literary, political, and military, besides the usual quota of letterpress. When completed, it will be a most useful book of reference for the student as well as the general reader.

Boston's Boys' Own Magazine. (Ward and Lock).

The boys of this generation have certainly nothing to complain of in the way of the literary fare provided for them, while the editor of this entertaining serial continues to cater for them as ably as in the current number. It is true, a few of the illustrations are susceptible of improvement, but so far as the literature goes, all tastes seem to be fairly consulted.

Bible Animals. By the Rev. J. G. Wood. Part 17 (Longmans).

The only possible fault that the reader is likely to find with this ably written work is that a little more matter is not given for the money. Despite the attractions presented by the subject of the work, coupled with so well-known a name as that of the rev. compiler, it seems to us that thirty-two small 8vo. pages of large type and one illustration are scarcely enough as things are nowadays for a shilling. Could not the publishers be induced to throw an extra sheet in?

The Mining Quarterly. No. 1. London: Mann Nephews, 39, Cornhill.

We believe there is room for a thoroughly good mining journal, and this new candidate for popular favour consequently stands a fair chance. Its promises appear to be made in perfectly good faith, and they are such as should commend it to the investing classes. The opening article states:—

"The information contained in our pages will be found reliable, for they shall be honourably and vigilantly guarded against whatever is calculated to mislead.

"No amount of patronage or advertisements will induce us to put before the public anything that is deceptive.

"Our correspondents will be thoroughly well-informed in every department of the great mining interest, and in every locality where mines are worked."

This is just what the public require, and if the number now before us may be taken as an earnest of the editor's efforts in that direction, *The Mining Quarterly* should soon command a very large circle of readers. We have just one doubt: are not the intervals between its appearance too great,—might it not be made a monthly?

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

MALTA.

VALETTA, MAY 9.

Her Majesty's ship Prince Consort has arrived here from Naples, and the Newport from Bizerta. The Lord Warden and Rapid Rhone have returned from a cruise.

The Ariadne left for England to-day (sailing). There has been a robbery on board of valuables appertaining to the Prince of Wales, the Viceroy of Egypt, and others. The delinquent (Charles Jackson, the captain's servant) has been imprisoned.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 6.

The Cretan chiefs concerned in the late insurrection and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, were released from prison yesterday.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, MAY 8 (Evening).

An attempt has been made to foment a military revolt, but it utterly failed.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, MAY 11.

The completion of the Pacific Railway, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, was celebrated yesterday at Trinity Church by a solemn *Te Deum*.

SHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL (Tuesday).

The Liverpool, Brazil, and River Plate Company's steamer Humboldt left the Mersey this morning with ship-letter mails, 10 passengers, £8,500 in specie, and a general cargo for Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres, via Lisbon, at which port she will receive telegrams up to the 17th inst.

The ancient abbey of Ivry-la-Bataille, France, has just been reduced to ashes. The large tower, which was built more than ten centuries ago, was occupied by three factories, belonging to M. Martel, junior, M. Luze, and M. Thibouville, for works in ivory lace-making, and the construction of musical instruments.

LAW AND POLICE.

MADAME RACHEL AGAIN.

TUESDAY morning was appointed for the delivery of the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench upon the writ of error brought to quash the conviction in Madame Rachel's case, which was argued on Saturday week. It will be remembered that three objections were urged against the conviction: First, that by the provisions of the Central Criminal Court Act—the 4 and 5 Will. IV. cap. 36—every trial must be held in presence of two Commissioners, who must be identical from beginning to end of the trial, whereas the trial in this case, which lasted three days, was heard before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, who presided, and three aldermen, a different alderman sitting each day. Secondly, that in accordance with the same Act only one court of oyer and terminer could sit at the Old Bailey at the same time, whereas on the occasion of Madame Rachel's trial two courts were sitting. Thirdly, that on the establishment of the City of London county court Mr. Malcolm Kerr's functions as judge of the Sheriff's Court of London had ceased, and that therefore he was not competent to sit as a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court.

On the conclusion of the arguments in the case, their lordships did not hesitate to declare that the second and third heads of objection were entirely groundless, but said that as to the first head, which really was the main question for determination, they should take time to consider their decision.

The Chief Justice now proceeded to deliver the formal judgment of the court (constituted of his lordship, Mr. Justice Mellor, Mr. Justice Lush, and Mr. Justice Hayes). His lordship having shortly reviewed the objections urged against the conviction, and the decision already pronounced with respect to them, proceeded at once to state that upon further consideration the court had come to the conclusion that the objection taken under the first head of the grounds of error was also untenable. The judges were unanimously of opinion that the Legislature had had no other intention than that the commissions of oyer and terminer to be held at the Central Criminal Court should be regulated by the same practice as had governed the proceedings on such commissions of oyer and terminer held all over the country for centuries. Well, the constant practice had been to hold trials of prisoners before one judge, and the experience of the Welsh circuits might be at once cited in confirmation of that. Therefore, in any event the first ground of error must fail. But further, his lordship Mellor, Lush, and Hayes were of opinion that, supposing the presence of a second commissioner to have been necessary throughout the trial, the requirement of the statute was sufficiently fulfilled by the presence of the aldermen as lay commissioners, in the manner charged in this case. In that opinion, however, he (the Lord Chief Justice) could not concur. In his judgment it would have been indispensable, if the trial could only have been before two commissioners, that the two commissioners must have been identical. The decision of the court, therefore, was that the grounds of error assigned had failed, and that the conviction must be upheld.

THE GODERICH SCANDAL.

At the meeting of the Central Criminal Court on Monday Elizabeth Williams, a young woman with a baby in her arms, surrendered to take her trial for wilful and corrupt perjury. Mr. Straight conducted the prosecution; Sergeant Sleight was specially retained with Mr. Montagu Williams for the defence. This was another case arising out of the now notorious Goderich divorce scandal. The present defendant was also examined as a witness at the Divorce Court, and the perjury imputed to her was that she had falsely sworn that during the months of May and June in 1866 she saw an act of criminality take place between Mrs. Goderich and Mr. Forder. These allegations Mrs. Goderich strongly denied. Mr. Forder was also examined, and he repeated the evidence he gave on the former trial, denying in the most positive manner that any improper connection or intimacy ever took place between him and Mrs. Goderich. Several witnesses were then called with the view of showing that the prisoner was not employed by Mrs. Goderich subsequent to the end of April, 1866; and this being the case for the prosecution Mr. Straight proceeded to address the jury, and was followed by Mr. Sergeant Sleight on the part of the defence. The learned judge then summoned up and the jury retired to deliberate at 10 minutes to seven. At a quarter past ten they were called into the court, and as it was stated that there was not the slightest probability of their agreeing to a verdict they were discharged. The prisoner was then liberated on her husband entering into her recognisances, and it was arranged that the second trial should take place on the Tuesday of next session.

Emma Legge, who was convicted of the crime of perjury on Saturday, was brought up to receive judgment, and several witnesses to character having been called, she was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, and the Common Serjeant expressed his entire concurrence in the verdict.

This terminated the business of the session, and the court then adjourned till Monday, June 7.

A LORD CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

MUCH interest was created in Brentford Police-court on Saturday in consequence of Lord George Charles Ker having been summoned to answer a charge of assault preferred against his lordship by John Sickamore, a toll-taker at Kew bridge. Mr. A. Haynes was for the complainant; and his lordship was defended by Mr. Leigh. The short facts of the case were as follows:—On the previous Sunday Lord George Charles Ker, Viscount Dangan, Captain Flynder (Fusilier Guards), and Lady Ker had been dining at the Castle Hotel, at Richmond, and they were returning in a landau, Lady Ker driving. The party passed on their way, through the Kew-bridge gate on the Middlesex side, when the complainant Sickamore ran after them, and seizing hold of the reins, which Lady Ker was holding, stopped the vehicle, demanding the toll, which Lord Ker was not aware had to be paid both ways. His lordship seeing the complainant in an excited state, and holding the reins, leaned to the front and dealt him a heavy blow. He was stunned by it, and let go the reins. His lordship tendered him a florin on learning his business, and the complainant demanded that the party should return to the gate for the change, which, however, his lordship said might be given to the constable who came up to quell the altercation, and whom his lordship desired to remove the complainant owing to his being intoxicated.

To prove these facts several witnesses were called. They spoke distinctly to the blow given by Lord George Ker, but denied that Sickamore rudely seized Lady Ker's hand. The witnesses, in cross examination, said they by no means were of opinion that his lordship at all intended to evade the payment of the toll; and one of them, William Wheeler, a baker, said that when the complainant seized the reins the pace of the horse was nearly 12 miles an hour. They denied that he was drunk.

For the defence Mr. Leigh urged that the interference of the complainant might have led to a serious accident, and that a great amount of provocation had been given to Lord George Ker by the complainant seizing the reins from Lady Ker's hands.

Captain Flynder said the complainant caused the horses to plunge about; and that Lord George Ker found it quite necessary to release the reins from the man's grasp. He did not see any blow struck. The complainant was very drunk.

Viscount Dangan, who was also called for the defence, corroborated the evidence of the former witnesses, and added that the toll-collector was not in a fit state to take charge of the bridge.

Police-constable Thomas, 340 T, also similarly testified, as did also William Messer, Lord Ker's coachman.

The Bench, after giving a long and patient hearing to the case, said there was no doubt the toll-collector was justified in stopping the carriage in order to obtain his toll, and Lord Ker was wrong in not stopping at the wicket to learn whether it had to be paid on the return journey also. They were of opinion that a deliberate blow was struck, and they felt bound to convict his lordship of the assault and to fine him 10s.

His lordship paid the fine, and left the court with his friends.

A VIGOROUS BEGGAR.—At Westminster John McGee was charged before Mr. Selfe with being drunk, begging, and assaulting a police constable. Between six and seven attention was called to the prisoner by two ladies, who complained of his begging. He obstructed the thoroughfare on Vauxhall-bridge. The prisoner's conduct very soon caused a crowd to collect. He was very violent, and it took six to take him to the station. Sentence—Three weeks' hard labour.

STEALING CORN.—At the Greenwich police-court, William Timbers, horsekeeper to Mr. H. G. Smith, of Ravensbourne-wharf, Greenwich, was charged on remand with stealing a quantity of corn, the property of his employer, and Alfred Mica, hay and straw dealer, of Boxley, Kent, was charged with receiving the stolen property. Both prisoners having pleaded guilty, the magistrate said it was a very serious charge, and they would each be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for four calendar months in Maidstone gaol.

RECEIVING A LUNATIC WITHOUT ORDER.—At Bow-street on Saturday the Rev. G. M. D'Arcy Irvine, of East-hill-terrace, Wandsworth, was summoned at the instance of the Commissioners of Lunacy for receiving into his house a lunatic without the requisite order, certificates, &c. The alleged lunatic, a lady who had lived with the defendant for 11 years, on the 1st of September, 1868, threw herself from a window into the area, and was taken up with both legs broken. It was admitted that she was insane when she attempted to destroy herself, but it was alleged that she was not so before that time. She had since been removed to a lunatic asylum. Mr. Flowers said he could not take upon himself to decide whether or not the lady was a lunatic before the accident, and committed Mr. Irvine for trial, taking his own recognisances to appear.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—At the Westminster police-court on Tuesday morning John Knight was charged with reckless driving. Mr. Reginald Yorke, of 37, Princes-gardens, stated that he was riding in a Hansom cab on the previous night, between Knightsbridge and Kensington, when the defendant, who was driving a light cart, drove his cart right into the cab, which was much injured. He (Mr. Yorke) was thrown violently forward, and his hat was knocked to pieces, but he was not himself much hurt. The defendant was drunk, and was driving at the rate of about ten miles an hour. Mr. Arnold ordered the defendant to pay a fine of 40s., a guinea for the hat, and 40s. for the damage to the cab, or in default a month's imprisonment.

"MY UNCLE'S" PRIVILEGES.—At the Westminster police-court a woman came before Mr. Selfe and stated that a few months ago she pawned a good carpet at a pawnbroker's in Cheyne-walk, and when she went the other day to get it out a large hole had been eaten by rats through many thicknesses of it. She had to pay 12s. for it, including interest, and it was not now worth 4s. It was almost new when she pawned it, and cost her a good deal of money. She asked the magistrate whether the pawnbroker was not answerable for the damage to her property. Mr. Selfe said he was afraid she had no redress. It would be unkind of him to grant her a summons, as it would be necessary for her to prove neglect on the part of the pawnbroker, and he (Mr. Selfe) could not see how she was to do that.

ALLEGED BETTING TRANSACTION.—At Marlborough-street, W. Miller, landlord of the George public-house, South-street, Grosvenor-square, was charged with keeping, using, and knowingly permitting his house to be used as a betting house; and J. Ross, C. Puckeridge, Charles Field, and Samuel Newsam were charged with using the same for betting purposes. The police had entered the house frequently, and had upon all occasions seen people betting and making up books. They had also seen money pass, and these transactions were going on in the presence of the landlord, though he was not proved to have actually made bets himself. A large quantity of betting-books and memoranda, tickets, for a wheel of fortune, and playing cards were found in the house. The place was used as a house of call for men-servants. The defendants were proved to have been engaged in betting. The landlord wished to have the case adjourned in order to produce evidence that he was not concerned in the betting, and had always discouraged betting in his house. Adjourned accordingly, and the defendants admitted to bail.

CHARGE OF STEALING FROM THE SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY.—John Caspan, a porter in the service of the South Western Railway Company, was charged at the Wandsworth police-court with stealing goods sent for delivery. It appeared that the prisoner was seen in a shed at the goods depot at Nine Elms carrying a jacket which he placed in the office. A new boot was found in the pocket of the jacket and the fellow boot in the prisoner's breast. At his lodgings the police found two new cord waistcoats, a bundle of new pencils, and two bottles containing tobacco. The boots were identified as having been sent in a parcel from the warehouse of a bootmaker in Chiswell-street, Finsbury, to Southampton, where the parcel was found to have been opened, and one pair was missing. The cord waistcoats were sent in a parcel from Messrs. Cook and Co., of St. Paul's-churchyard, to Leatherhead. The invoice was received, but not the parcel. The prisoner was remanded.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD.—At the Marylebone police-court, Susannah Willis, of Upper Park-place, Dorset-square, was charged with ill-treating her child Lydia, aged six years. Mr. Tubbs, the overseer of Marylebone parish, who prosecuted, said he went to the prisoner's lodgings and found the girl Lydia and five other children in the room, the whole of them being in a most filthy and neglected state. The room itself was also in such a state of dirt and neglect as to be hardly fit for human habitation. The prisoner's husband was a sober, industrious man, earning as a mason £2 5s. a week. On examining the child Lydia he found that she had been most severely beaten, and was bruised and cut nearly all over her body, even to her legs. The prisoner said she had done it with a cane because the child had gone out and lost herself. Mr. Mansfield desired the child to be shown to him, and her appearance confirmed the statement of the witness. Mr. Tubbs said as the prisoner had a large family, and one an infant only three months old, he only wished for such a punishment as would be likely to ensure proper treatment for the child for the future. Mr. Mansfield said the prisoner had very much ill-used her child, but under the circumstances stated he would sentence her to seven days' imprisonment, and hoped it would be a warning to her for the future.

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—Mrs. S. ALLEN'S 'WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, RYAN HOLLOWAY, LONDON.

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

A THOUGHTFUL BOY.—A Sunday-school teacher was in the habit of making a collection in his juvenile class for missionary objects. He was not a little surprised one day to find a counterfeited shilling among the coppers; and, on asking the class who put it there, the donor was pointed out to him by one who had seen him deposit it. "Didn't you know that this was not good for anything?" said the teacher. "Yes," answered the boy. "Then what did you put it in the box for?" The boy coolly replied, "I didn't s'pose the little heathens would know the difference, so I thought it would be just as good for them."

It doesn't require a physician to decide that swimming of the head comes from dizziness. "A-LAS, I am no more," as Miss Susan Moore remarked after taking the bridal vow.

APPROPRIATE for a cannibal's dish.—People who are always getting into stews and broils.

A STORY is going the rounds of a party of ladies who were caught in a shower having the colour washed from their cheeks. A lady at our elbow thinks the colour of some of the gentlemen's noses would not be washed out without a water-spout.

FAST relations—Railroad connections.

A MARE'S nest—A stable.

AN object of attraction—A magnet.

A SEEDY fellow—A gardener.

THE latest thing in dresses—Nightdresses.

A LOCK of hair from a young woman's head is often a key to a young man's heart.

WHEN is a young lady like a poacher? When she has her hair in a net.

THE greatest and most amiable privilege which the rich enjoy over the poor is that which they exercise the least—the privilege of making them happy.

WHAT is the difference between a civilised diner and a person who subsists at the North Pole?—One has his bill of fare, and the other has his fill of bear.

"If you want a purely unsophisticated family pill," says a quack advertisement, "buy Dr. X's—A liver-encouraging, kidney-persuading, silent perscrutator, twenty-seven in a box. This pill is as mild as a pet lamb, and as searching as a small tooth comb. It don't go fooling about, but attends strictly to business, and is as certain as an alarm clock."

An Irishman was going along a road, when an angry bull rushed down upon him, and with his horns tossed him over a fence. The Irishman, recovering from his fall, upon looking up saw bull pawing and tearing up the ground, whereupon Pat, smiling at him, said, "If it was not for your bowing and scraping your humble apologies, you brute, faix, I should think you had thrown me over this fence on purpose."

A Scotch minister in a strange parish, wishing to know what people thought of his preaching questioned the beadle. "What do they say of Mr. —?" (his predecessor.)

"Oh," said the beadle, "they say he's not sound."

MINISTER. "What do they say of the new minister?" (himself.)

BEADLE. "Oh, they say he's all sound."

WHY are fowls fashionable birds?—Because they always appear dressed for dinner.

AN Encounter with natives.—Opening Oysters.

A COURT buffoon having offended his sovereign, the monarch sentenced him to death. The culprit, in great terror, fell upon his knees and cried for mercy.

"I will extend no other mercy to you," said the prince, "except permitting you to choose what kind of death you will die. Decide immediately, for I will be obeyed."

"I adore your clemency," said the crafty jester. "I choose to die of old age."

RESIDENCE for the clerk of the weather.—"The Clearing-House."

LITERARY.—We have the highest authority for announcing that the forthcoming novel, "Drowned in Sherry," by the author of "Wrecked in Port," is in active preparation.

QUERIES FROM A LAND-LUBBER.

Is the meat on board ship cut up on the blocks, and served out to the men over the counter?

Is the poultry kept in the hatchway or the cock-pit?

Is the cattle kept in the bulwarks?

Have the cats-heads anything to do with the nine-tails?

Is the cap made of lace, and worn on the mast-head?

Are there main pillow-cases as well as main-sheets?

Is the ship's waist kept in proper trim by the stays?

Are the bunks stowed away in the bunks?

Is very hard labour performed in the galleys?

Are the dead sailors wrapped in shrouds before burial?

When a man "heaves the lead" is it part of his duty to take an emetic before he does so?

Is the rudder red? and if it's redder, is it called a rudderer?

Is the fore-top ever spun?

A LETTER bearing the following superscription was recently received at the Silver-street post-office, from Iowa:

"Auguste Jones, a web-foot scrub,
To whom this letter wants to go,
Is chopping cord-wood for his grub,
In Silver City, Idaho."

SOMEWHAT EMBARRASSING.—Two gentlemen but slightly acquainted with each other were sitting in the pit of Drury Lane Theatre, when, seeing two ladies come into a box opposite to them, one said to the other, "Do you know who that ugly old woman is with the straw bonnet on, that has just entered that box?" "That lady, sir," was the reply, "is my sister." "Oh dear," said the other, greatly confused, "you mistake me. I mean that shabby-looking old hag with her?" "That, sir," was the reply, "is my wife."

"IT'S THE EARLY BIRD," ETC.

BY A LIE-A-BED.

MORE than one has shown how hollow
Is this proverb and absurd;
For the worm, it sure must follow,
Got up earlier than the bird.

Doubtless, too, the bird in question,
Eating with two great a zeal,
Suffered much from indigestion,
Owing to that morning meal.

And it would not be surprising
If that birdie fell a prey
To the sportsman—early rising
Makes the aim, so sure, they say.

Perhaps its young, too—had it any?—
By their parent left forlorn,
Caught catarrhal ailments many
From the keen, cold air of morn.

Other birds—for birds will chatter—
When they saw the bird alight,
Might have chirped with scornful patter,
"Ah! the rake's been out all night!"

Summing up the case concisely,
This decidedly I say:
Early birds don't get on nicely,
Early rising don't pay!—*Fun.*

TAILORS DEFENDED.

A TAILOR possesses the qualities of nine men combined in one, as will be seen by the following observations:

1. As an economist, he cuts his coat according to his cloth.
2. As a gardener, he is careful of his cabbage.
3. As a sailor, he sheers off whenever it is proper.
4. As a play-actor, he often brandishes a bare bodkin.
5. As a lawyer, he attends many suits.
6. As an executioner, he provides suspenders or gallowses for many persons.
7. As a cook, he is generally furnished with a warm goose.
8. As a sheriff's officer, he does much at sponging.
9. As a rational and scriptural divine, his great aim is to form good habits, for the benefit of himself and others.

JOHN G. SANE is responsible for the following paraphrase from Martial:

Your nose and eyes your father gave, you say;
Your mouth your grandire; and your mother
Your fine expression; tell me now, I pray,
Where, in the name of Heaven, you got your cheek?

"I ALWAYS sing to please myself," said a gentleman who was humming a tune in company. "Then you are not at all difficult to please," said a lady who sat next to him.

THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

ANNUAL flowering plants resemble whales, as they come up to blow.

Flowers are very warlike in their disposition, and are ever armed with pistols.

They are migratory in their habits, for where-ever they may winter, they are sure to leave in the spring, most of them very polite and full of boughs.

Though there are no vegetable beaux, there are a number of spruce trees.

It is considered only right and proper to axe trees before you fell them.

Fruit trees have military characteristics. When young they are trained; they have kernels; and their shoots are straight.

Grain must be treated like infants; when the head bends it must be cradled; and thrashing is resorted to to fit them for use.

Grain and seeds are not considered dangerous, except when about to shoot.

Several trees, like watch-dogs, are valued mostly for their bark.

A JOLLY couple.—The two halves of a bank note.

THE "TENDER" PASSION.—An engine-driver's.

THE BIGGER THE BETTER.—A little girl was lately reproved for playing out of doors with the boys, and informed that, being seven years old, she was too big for that now. "Why, grandma, the bigger we grow the better we like 'em," she replied.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS

in use the last 68 years for INDIGESTION.

In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS

in use the last 68 years for BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,

in use the last 68 years for LIVER COMPLAINTS.

In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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THE SAFEST FAMILY APERIENT.

In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM,

THE UNIVERSAL FAMILY MEDICAMENT.

Of the numerous invaluable discoveries which modern Chemistry has placed at the disposal of the Faculty, it may be safely asserted that there is not one, the properties of which entitle it to such universal admiration and patronage as "MEASAM'S Medicated Cream." Its application in the prevention, as well as in the cure of disease, is so varied and useful, as scarcely to be described within the limits of an advertisement; suffice it to say, however, that in RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, STIFF JOINTS, PILES, FISTULA, PAINS in the CHEST and LIMBS, TIC-DOLOREUX, or any disease arising from Cold, &c., its efficacy in at once removing those diseases, and even in the chronic and more severe forms, of giving immediate relief, is truly astonishing, and must be seen to be believed. It is

equally eradicator of RINGWORM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, and other epidemic diseases, producing regular action of the pores; in fact, assisting Nature to throw off the superfluous fluids by what is called perspiration, sensible and insensible, but more particularly the latter; thereby regulating the circulation, rendering the skin clear and healthy, and giving that tone and vigour to the whole system without which life can scarcely be said to be enjoyed. In BURNS, SCALDS, CORNS, BRUISES, Old PHAGEDENIC WOUNDS, &c., it has likewise no equal; and as a cosmetic for the toilet or nursery, in removing BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, DISCOLORATIONS, and those cutaneous eruptions incidental to children and young people (used in solution), its properties cannot be over-estimated; it is, therefore, recommended to the heads of families, and especially to mothers and nurses, who, by its habitual and judicious use upon those under their care, will prevent many of those diseases which become, in the course of years, engrafted, as it were, into the system, and often supposed to be hereditary. For BATHING, to the adult—if before taking a bath it be well rubbed in—it will be found a perfect luxury being as delicate as the finest Eau de Cologne, thoroughly cleansing the skin—the pores of which, from our habits of clothing, &c., are liable to become stopped, thus obstructing the escape of the fluids before alluded to, and inducing a numerous class of diseases; indeed, three-fourths of those with which mankind is afflicted are attributable to this cause alone; the fluids known as sensible and insensible or gaseous perspiration, being as unfit to be thrown back upon the system, to be used a second time, as is the air which has been once ejected from the lungs, which, it is well known, cannot be breathed again and again without becoming destructive to health, and very speedily even to life itself; and those fluids must be thrown back if nature be resisted in her efforts to dispose of them, which, in civilised life, is unquestionably the case; hence arise indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, languor or debility, stupor, restlessness, faintings, evil forebodings, inaptitude for business or pleasure, and those diseases already enumerated, which the savage knows not of; these may be mostly, if not entirely, obviated by proper attention to the state of the skin. And here it should be remarked, how erroneous is the notion entertained by many, that when they have washed themselves, or taken a bath, that everything necessary has been done—the fact being, that water will have little or no effect in dissolving the incrustation, so to speak, of the dried or obstructed perspiration. It is therefore recommended that a little of the Medicated Cream be used daily, or at all events before washing or taking a bath.

Numbers of the Nobility, Clergy, and charitable persons are now using their endeavours to make its wonderful properties known, and distribute it largely to the poor. It is pronounced by all to be the purest and most innocent, at the same time the most efficacious article known, and no doubt exists of its shortly becoming the universal Family Medicament.

The Proprietor would particularly impress upon the public the fact, that it does not in the slightest degree partake of the nature of CREAMS, ordinarily so called, nor of those greasy applications known as OINTMENTS or BALMS, the use of which is repugnant to every feeling of delicacy, but on the contrary, is as delicate in its use as the finest Eau de Cologne.

As many of the Diseases are much aided by the derangement of the Digestive Organs, great additional benefit would be derived from taking the Pills described below, and which are therefore recommended.

SOLE MANUFACTURER AND PROPRIETOR

J. STAPLES, Successor to

MEASAM & CO.,

15, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

(Removed from 238, Strand, and Bedford Street, Covent Garden.)

By whom they are Sold. Wholesale and Retail, in Pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; also in Family Jars, at 11s. and 22s. each. The 22s. Family Jars are sent free to all parts of the kingdom. The 1s. 1d. Pot contains three; the 4s. 6d., six; the 11s., sixteen; and the 22s. thirty-four of the 1s. 1d. Pots. Should the Cream become Dry or Hard, Soften with a little Water, it will have lost none of its effects.

MEASAM'S

HEALTH RESTORATIVE & REGULATING PILLS

UNIVERSAL FAMILY MEDICINE.

Every Head of a Family or School must be aware how advantageous it is to be provided with, or to have in their possession, a remedy, or a cheap, ready, and certain means of cure for nearly every case of illness, to which all, rich and poor, old and young, are hourly subjected,—brought on sometimes by the changes of the weather, the food we eat, the drink we take, troubles, fear, or anxiety,—either of which, separately or combined, cause a general derangement of the Digestive Organs and other functions of the human body; thus producing disease and complaints of every kind, which, being neglected in their early stages, progress and proceed until the complaint or disease assume or partake of such a serious character that they become very difficult, and in many cases past a cure—in fact, in many of them ending in death: whereas, by an early application of a simple and inexpensive remedy, the disorder might be stopped in its early stages, and the cause of the complaint be entirely removed or cured, agreeably to the old adage, "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

The virtues of which have long been known as a certain preventative and cure for maladies and complaints named as follows:—

These Pills are entirely free from Mercury or any other mineral matter, and are purely Vegetable in their composition. Being prepared under the sanction of the highest Medical authority of the land, they are safely and most strongly recommended to all persons suffering from—

Asthma, Ague, Bowel Complaints, Bilious Complaints, Blisters on the Skin, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Colic, Colds, Dropsy, Debility, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Fevers, Fits, Female Complaints of all kinds, Gout, Headache, Inflammation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Lumbago, Nervous Complaints, Piles, Retention of Urine, Rheumatism, Stone or Gravel, Scrofula or Evil, Sore Throats, Tumours, Tic-DOLOREUX, Ulcers, Worms, Weakness from any cause, &c., &c., &c., who will find great Benefit before they have used a single Box. Emigrants, Sailors, Soldiers, or persons travelling will do wisely in providing themselves with a Stock for no person should be without them, as they are good for any climate.

Sole Manufacturer and Proprietor, J. STAPLES,

Successor to

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By whom they are Sold. Wholesale and Retail, in Boxes, with Full Direct ones, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; also in Family Boxes at 11s. and 22s. each.

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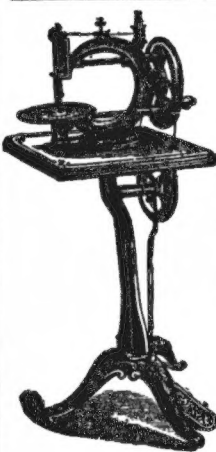
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